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VOL. VII

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1920

No. 5

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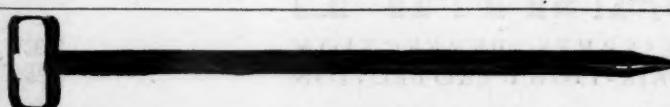
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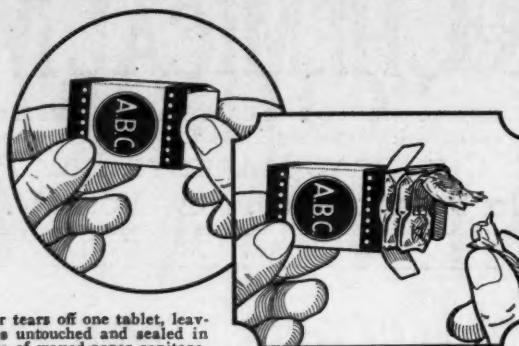
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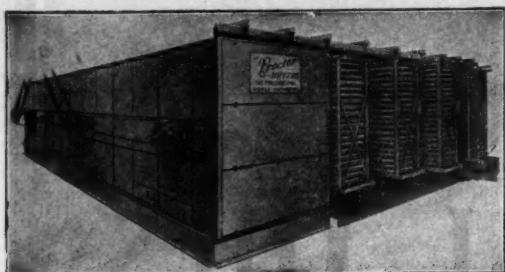
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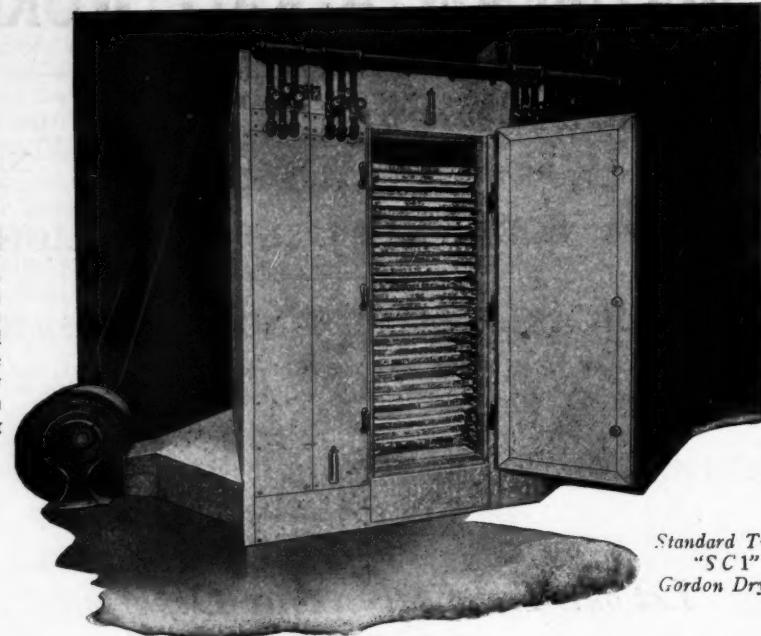
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SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

The War Trade Board has sent a request to manufacturers of products derived from coal-tar, including crude and intermediate products, mixtures and compounds, to report the trade name, chemical name, stock on hand at last inventory, monthly production, and price per pound of all synthetic organic drugs and synthetic organic chemicals manufactured since Jan. 1, 1920, together with the names of products which they have discontinued making since their report to the United States Tariff Commission for 1919, and names of any new drugs, chemicals and products derived from coal-tar, and mixtures and compounds put upon the market.

In other words manufacturers are requested to disclose every secret of their business to the War Trade Board, and supply information for its records which only a limited few, high up in the councils of any company, are allowed to possess. It is wellknown that such information is accessible, but when ten, twenty, or fifty Government officials know all about your business, the chances are that some of this "highly confidential" information might become public property.

What does the War Trade Board give the manufacturer in exchange for this confidential information, which the Board says "is desired to enable us to act with the greatest degree of intelligence and for your protection"? The Board promises nothing. It even refuses to publish the import amount of the specific coal-tar products for which license applications are made. Such information would be true protection, because it would enable manufacturers of such products in this country to judge whether "the same drugs or chemicals, or satisfactory substitutes are obtainable in sufficient quantities from domestic sources on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery to supply domestic requirements," as announced in the general import license regulations which were revised recently by the War Trade Board.

As now regulated, these importations are made in secret so far as American manufacturers are concerned. Producers here are not informed of the name of the product or the amount to be imported. The "regulation" consists of an inspection of reports made to the U. S. Tariff Commission and the War Trade Board by manufacturers who have replied to the questionnaires sent out by the Tariff Commission and the War Trade Board. Publicity would divulge no secrets. Only the name of the product and the quantity desired need be made public. Announced at the time that the application is received a check would be placed upon unreasonable importations by the protests of

manufacturers who might be in a position to supply the demand. Now, the manufacturer is requested to tell what he is making, but he is denied information that would protect his present and future interests and at the same time would draw from him important facts for the use of the War Trade Board in passing upon applications for import licenses.

PUBLIC RIGHTS ARE PARAMOUNT

Another victory for the man who is willing to work was scored when the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New York granted an injunction against several labor unions and others handling freight on coastwise steamships restraining them from refusing to receive non-union merchandise, so-called because it is hauled to the piers by the Citizens Transportation Committee trucks, used for the purpose by the Merchants Association which is breaking the strike of longshoremen. The suit was brought on lines similar to the case of the Burgess Brothers Co. recently decided by the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn. In that case Judge Fawcett held that the steamship companies, which refused to receive lumber shipped by Burgess Brothers, were conspiring with the unions to prevent transportation of merchandise, and that such action violated the provisions of the U. S. Shipping Board. It is contended by counsel for the Merchants Association that if the unions can dictate what classes of merchandise shall be transported, the liberties of the people and the life of the nation itself will be at their mercy. The unions have so many weak spots in their armor that it only requires a little skill in the method of attack to fill it full of holes. Whatever has been gained by organization is lost sight of in the dust raised by the unions when in conflict with the law and the general public. They lose out every time they announce that the rights of the unions are paramount to the necessities of the public, and that no man has a right to work unless he belongs to a labor union. Their assumption in these cases is almost as ridiculous as when they claim that the Government has no right to enforce the law as laid down by the Federal courts which are the final interpreters of the United States Statutes. It would be "to laugh" if the situation was not so serious.

DYESTUFF INDUSTRY A MILITARY NECESSITY

The British Government is about to introduce a bill to prohibit importations of synthetic dyes except under license. It is part of the Government's plan to protect the key industries, and is looked upon as a military necessity. The United States Government made use of the dye plants here during the war and because of their existence was able to meet the emergency. Officials high in the Administration's councils know the importance of a dye industry as a safeguard against war, and Senators have had every opportunity to learn this fact, yet the Longworth bill, which offers the kind of protection needed by the industry, is still awaiting action.

EFFECT OF HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

It has long been felt by manufacturers that the main obstacles to better business were lack of adequate transportation facilities and the demands of labor. While the workers have not been entirely satisfied they have been quieted for a time by liberal advances and now the Interstate Commerce Commission has awarded the railroad advances in freight rates, passenger fares, and express charges sufficient to meet the advance of \$600,000,000 annually in wages, and to buy necessary equipment in cars and engines and for enlarging terminals to take care of the increased traffic.

There will be much bitter opposition to freight increases in spite of the better facilities which will be made possible by the larger income, and the economists who are watching the index figures of the cost of living will insist that high prices are due to the higher freight rates, at least in part. The immediate effect of the new rates will be an increase in costs of production, because raw materials must bear their share of the advance in rates, and delivery of the finished products will cost more. It is only reasonable that prices should show this increased cost of production, and the public will soon be convinced that high prices are justified. It may be difficult to argue with labor leaders that it is logical to expect high prices when wages go up, but experience has proved it to be a fact, and the money must be found somewhere and somehow to meet the advance of \$600,000,000 in wages of railway employees, and other expenditures made necessary by the conditions of the railroads. Had Government control continued the money might have been raised by taxation, but it comes out of the individual pocketbook finally, just the same.

The Legislative Committee of the American Dyes Institute is composed of M. R. Poucher, chairman, R. C. Jeffcott, R. T. Baldwin, A. C. Burrage, Jr., J. R. M. Klotz and Dr. Samuel Iserman.

With the present issue DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS completes the revision of its list of chemical and drug products to bring it into conformity with the recommendations of the American Chemical Society as regards nomenclature. The departure from the customary trade usages has been slight in most instances and brings the present list into agreement with the standards adopted for the purpose by the Society.

This step has been taken by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS to bring about the adoption of a more logical set of standards throughout the trade, which we believe is not only desirable but even necessary in many instances. The subject has been taken up by the American Dyes Institute, which has appointed a committee on nomenclature, who will draw up standard spelling rules for coal-tar intermediates and dyes.

JAPAN'S DYE AND CHEMICAL MARKETS SUFFERED SEVERELY IN RECENT PANIC

Cancellation of Dye Contracts Follows As An Emergency Measure—Acids Decline Sharply, But Prices of the Sodas Are Well Maintained—Fertilizers Depressed—Starch Market Lifeless

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Tokyo, Japan, July 3.—The condition of trade in the leading Japanese markets is best illustrated by the price declines in dyes, chemicals, metals, fertilizers, starch, paints and naval stores which received indirectly the shock of the recent panic, but were not involved in the whirl of speculation which wrecked the silk industry and was responsible for the financial chaos that followed the closing of the exchanges and banks.

The Japanese dye markets are trying hard to get out of their present difficult position, but their efforts apparently are not successful as the price continues to fall. Dye manufacturers have either suspended or curtailed their production of sulphur colors and any material increase in the stock of Japanese-made dyes is prevented, but foreign colors continue to arrive. Therefore, the visible stock in the market is believed to be larger than is generally declared by holders.

Demand from textile mills and clothing manufacturers is negligible, as weaving mills remain closed and the production of winter goods is being curtailed. It is doubtful if a favorable change will occur in the consumer attitude in the near future, as people feel keenly the dearth of money.

Cancelling Dye Contracts

To get out of this difficult condition, dye importers have already cabled to manufacturers abroad, cancelling contracts. According to a prominent importer, almost all possible measures have been adopted to stop further cargo from the United States or Europe. The cancellation of contracts was considered one of the most effectual measures available. For some time to come the importation of colors will practically cease. Dealers have attempted to sell the floating stock in China and other Eastern countries, but this measure has failed apparently. A prominent importer says that prices in China have dropped lower than in Japan. At the prices quoted by Japanese exporters it will be difficult to find buyers.

As another emergency measure, the dealers in Osaka are trying to organize a syndicate of color and dye merchants. In the opinion of the promoters of the project, the body will be useful at least in preventing further declines. If the syndicate guarantees loans, color merchants may secure money from bankers and thus hold their cargoes until the weaving industry revives. Tokyo color merchants have not yet been asked to join the proposed syndicate and they are doubtful of its success.

Prices have fallen substantially since last report. Artificial indigo from Switzerland is quoted now at 1,050 yen per barrel, but it is stated, actual business can be put through at lower prices. Aniline salt is offered at 65 yen per barrel. Direct black, 300 per cent, is offered at 6 yen per kin, which is a decline of 1 yen as compared with the beginning of this month. Acid black is offered at 5.50 yen per kin. Mixed red is quoted at 3.50 yen per kin, which is a decline of 50 sen as compared with the beginning of this month. Bismarck brown is offered at 5.50 yen per kin, which is also a decline of 50 sen as compared with June.

Prices of Acids and Soda

The chemical market is still unsettled and weak, realizations continuing. A few strong holders have attempted to maintain prices but these continue to de-

cline. Acids, which have been weakened by the sharp decline in raw material, are much lower. Sulfuric acid, 65 per cent, has reached 16 yen per 200 pounds, a further decline of 2 yen. Its recovery is believed to be impossible as long as the sulfate of ammonia market fails to improve. Nitric acid, which was held at 19 yen per 100 pounds, is obtainable at somewhat lower prices. Muriatic acid has declined to 11 yen per 112 pounds. Acetic acid, glacial, has declined rather sharply since last week. The present price for 96 per cent is 43 sen per pound; for 48 per cent, 21 sen per pound.

Sodas are maintained well for the present. Caustic soda is still quoted at 9 yen and soda ash at 5.80 yen to 6.50 yen per 100 pounds. But these quotations fail to rule in the market, as weak holders will sell at lower prices. Bichromate of soda is also kept up to the level of 47 yen per 100 pounds, but the market stands very weak, business being possible at lower prices. Mercury has been rapidly falling for some time on plentiness of supply and the decline in silver. It is still weak, but for the present remains stationary at 250 yen per picul (one picul 133 1/4 lb.). Sulfate of copper is for the present held up to the level of 25 yen per picul, but the market is anything but stable.

Depression In Fertilizers

The fertilizer market is still depressed and prices continue to fall away. The Japanese Artificial Fertilizer Manufacturer's Association has obtained no answer to its petition to the Government, the market remaining under the oppression of uncertainty. The arrival of the new season's fish guano is increasing rapidly with the conclusion of the fishing season in the North. The stock in warehouses is already more than normal. In spite of holders endeavors to arrest its decline, it is sliding steadily downward.

Bean cakes are also coming down rapidly, as the visible stock in the market is steadily increasing while farmers are deferring their buying. Sulfate of ammonia has been sold at sacrifice prices abroad by holders as a corrective measure. It is stated by a prominent man in the line that the total amount of sulfate of ammonia thus sold abroad has reached a big figure, but the decline in bean cake and fish guano has offset the stimulating influence of dumping. It is quoted at 250 yen per ton. Manufacturers are curtailing production. Chilian saltpetre is weak; also bone meal. Chilian saltpetre is quoted at 130 yen per ton nominally. The best grade bone meal is quoted at 140 yen per ton.

Metal Prices Dropping

Tin, lead and other miscellaneous metals continue to drop. Some of them are already 15 per cent below the quotations at the place of origin. The industries which consume these metals are all hit hard by the present crisis and their consumption is quite restricted. In the trade they do not change hands briskly, as bankers refuse to help the line with easy credit.

Tin was much below the quotation at Singapore at the end of last week, but it could not stand still. Now it is much lower, down to 172 yen per picul. Weak holders are willing to part with their cargo at much lower prices. Australian lead is offered at 23.50 yen per picul. Spelter has fallen away more than 1 yen since last week and is now far below its production cost, but few buyers are attracted by this seemingly good bait. Business is very slack. It is feared that the price will be much lower than at present, 23.50 yen per picul.

Japanese antimony smelters stopped their operations some months ago and their products are not much in evidence in the market. Holders are trying to keep up the price of this metal, but their efforts are unsuccessful.

The starch trade is completely lifeless. The price at Kobe and Yokohama stands now below the level of 7 yen and at Odaru starch can be obtained at 5.70 yen per 100 pounds. The export of starch to London has been reported since the beginning of June, but all shipments have been made on consignment by holders in the hope of thus reducing the cargo on hand. Now that this movement is pretty well finished, the export business is once more inactive. An export firm here has just received a cable advice from London that the Netherlands Government has proclaimed a ban on the export of starch. According to a prominent exporter here, the trade is cheerful on the score of this cable, because it will cause London to turn once more to Japan for its needs. But for the present no change has been worked in the market by the news.

In the domestic market business is almost suspended, buyers deferring their requirements, apparently, in anticipation of a worse situation. At some weaving centres mills are reported to have resumed operations, but their needs are not very substantial. The attempt of producers to hold the price above production cost has been abandoned. At Odaru the best grade starch is quoted at 5.70 yen per 100 pounds spot. Forwards are offered even at somewhat lower prices, 5.65 yen per 100 pounds being Odaru's future price. At Yokohama spot cargo is quoted at 6.20 yen per 100 pounds, and forwards at 6.10 yen. Spot cargo is quoted f. o. b. Kobe at 6.35 yen per 100 lbs.; forwards are offered at 6.20 yen.

The paint and naval store market is a little more cheerful and is likely to see a better turn soon, but for the present it is saddled with cargo and the price continues to decline. The rainy season in the early summer is as usual a dead season in the paint market, but this part of the year will pass soon. Men in the trade are a little more cheerful now, placing much hope in the forthcoming buying season. They hold their cargoes in spite of bankers refusal to render assistance.

The market has failed to hold up boiled oil prices, and perilla, linseed, and China wood oil have slumped badly since last week. Their ruling prices are 2 yen or 3 yen below last quotations. The extra best is quoted at 23 yen per 5 gallons, which figure is a decline of 2 yen from last week.

Varnishes are overstocked. Copal varnishes are well maintained on the high cost of raw materials, but they are only fairly traded in. Gold size is also maintained well for the same reason.

Turpentine, which had been abnormally boosted by the paucity of arrivals, is now falling to its normal level. American turpentine, which was covered by Japanese naval store men in the earlier part of this year, is now arriving steadily, threatening to overstock the market. The Pine Tree Brand from the United States is quoted at 60 yen per case, which is a decline of 2 yen as compared with the beginning of June. The best grade Japanese turpentine is quoted at 42 yen per case, 3 yen less than at the beginning of this month.

According to the monthly report on general business conditions in the St. Louis Federal Reserve District, all the drug and chemical lines show improvement. Increases of from 15 to 40 per cent over the same month last year are announced and, as compared with the preceding month this year, sales vary from a decrease of 2 per cent to a gain of 2½ per cent. Prices are in the main steady with some advances and no declines recorded. Collections are good to excellent. Certain goods are still scarce, but, generally, supplies of both finished and semi-finished materials are arriving at closer parity with demand.

SAFETY RECORD AT DU PONT ACID WORKS

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—Word has been received at the headquarters of the National Safety Council, Chicago, regarding the establishment of a remarkable accident prevention record by the Du Pont Works' Acid Area at Du Pont, State of Washington. Twenty men employed in that department worked 700 days, almost two years, in one of the most hazardous departments of an extra hazardous industry—the manufacture of explosive acids—without losing a day's working time through accidental injury of any one of their number. It is doubtful that any acid manufacturing area has ever made a better record than two years lacking thirty days without a single lost-time accident. Almost as striking as the record itself is the fact that prior to the campaign during which this record was made, this particular department had never made any special efforts for the prevention of accidents beyond observing the ordinary precautions of the industry. The Du Pont Works at Du Pont, Washington, is one of the largest high explosives plants of the Du Pont Company. The acid area produces nitric and sulfuric acids for use in the manufacture of explosives. The only incentives offered in the safety-first campaign among the various plants of the Du Pont Company were bronze and silver watch fobs depending upon the record made.

PAN AMERICAN COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The Legation of Panama, through Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, Charge d'Affaires, announces that on Jan. 1, 1921, there will be opened, under the special patronage and co-operation of the Government of Panama, the Pan American College of Commerce, which will be a "Plattsburg" training camp of Pan American trade in two complete six-month courses each year, on every phase of Pan American commercial and economic relationship. The members of the school will come from the chambers of commerce, commercial organizations, foreign trade firms and educational institutions of the commercial centers of both continents, and they will have at their disposal the practical facilities and unequalled sources of knowledge provided by the Panama Canal, its administration, its operation and its bearing on every phase of international commerce.

The inventory of the estate of E. H. Larkin, president of the National Ammonia Co., filed in the Probate Court at St. Louis, lists his estate at \$909,692. After payment of bequests to several nieces and nephews the bulk of his estate goes to charities, the St. Louis Children's Hospital receiving \$100,000 and the David Rankin School receiving the remainder of the estate after the bequests have been paid. In addition to several pieces of property, the inventory shows that he owned stock in the National Ammonia Co., listed at \$372,000; stock in the Laclede Gas Light Co. with a par value of \$54,000; American Telephone and Telegraph Co. \$54,000 and Certain-Teed Products Co., \$20,000. Bonds owned by him were listed at \$288,100 of which there are \$54,500 worth of Liberty bonds.

Improvement in the transportation situation in the Middle West has enabled the banks in the agricultural centres to reduce a large part of their "frozen credits," according to a statement made by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

OPEN SHOP UPHELD BY COMMERCIAL BODIES (*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington D. C., Aug. 2.—The commercial bodies of the country composing the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have adopted by an overwhelming vote a platform of principles relating to industry and labor. Among the principles are the following:

"The right of open-shop operation—that is, the right of employer and employee to enter into and determine the conditions of employment relations with each other—is an essential part of individual right of contract possessed by each of the parties. Vote—in favor, 1,665; opposed, 4.

"When, in the establishment or adjustment of employment relations, the employer and his employees do not deal individually, but by mutual consent such dealing is conducted by either party through representatives, it is proper for the other party to ask that these representatives shall not be chosen or controlled by, or in such dealing in any degree represent, any outside group or interest in the questions at issue. Vote—in favor, 1,568; opposed, 54.

"The State is sovereign and cannot tolerate a divided allegiance on the part of its servants. While the right of Government employees, national, State or municipal, to be heard and to secure consideration and just treatment, must be amply safeguarded, the community welfare demands that no combination to prevent or impair the operation of Government or of any Government function shall be permitted. Vote—in favor, 1,663; opposed, 4.

"In public service activities the public interest and well-being must be the paramount and controlling consideration. The power of regulation and protection exercised by the State over the corporation should properly extend to the employees in so far as may be necessary to assure the adequate, continuous and unimpaired operation of public utility service. Vote—in favor, 1,649; opposed, 18.

The British firm of Lever Brothers, Ltd., has secured control of the three largest cocoanut oil companies in the Philippines, which have been consolidated into the Philippine Refining Corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Lord Leverhulme, chairman of the board of directors of Lever Brothers, Ltd., of England, becomes chairman of the board of the Philippine Refining Corporation.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that the prohibition in Treasury decision 3041 against personal solicitation by salesmen of orders for intoxicating liquors does not apply to U. S. P. elixirs and tinctures, although these pharmaceuticals are classed as intoxicating liquors under the regulations for the enforcement of the Volstead act.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued orders prohibiting more than one reconsignment of coal when loaded in cars and imposing a charge of from \$2 to \$5 per car for making even the single reconsignment.

Smith, Cattenach & Co., New York, have brought suit in the Supreme Court for \$22,000 against Christoffer Hannevig, Inc., for failure to deliver 50 cases of Japanese refined camphor.

The Alexander Seidler Co., Newark, N. J., has purchased the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works of that city and will alter the buildings for a paint and chemical plant.

NATIONAL ANILINE NOT IN CHEMICAL MERGER IS REPORT IN WALL STREET

Officials Decline to Issue Statement But Directors are Said to Be Satisfied to Stay Outside the Consolidation—General Chemical, The Barrett Co., and Semet-Solvay In Agreement

It was rumored in Wall Street, this week, that the National Aniline and Chemical Co. had finally decided not to enter the proposed merger of chemical and dye companies which has been hanging fire for some time. Whether the question of price at which the stock would be exchanged for shares in the consolidated company or other considerations entered into the decision could not be learned. Inquiry at the offices of the company failed to bring any explanation or statement concerning the situation. An official of the company intimated that the directors were better satisfied to remain outside the consolidation for the present, at least.

The companies now reported as forming the new merger are The Barrett Company, 17 Battery Place, New York; the General Chemical Company, 25 Broad street, New York; and the Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y. The president of Semet-Solvay is H. F. Handy; secretary R. K. Pierce; treasurer, M. D. Whitford.

The chairman of the board of the General Chemical Co. is Dr. William H. Nichols; president, W. H. Nichols, Jr.; vice presidents, Chas. Robinson Smith, Everett B. Bragg, A. W. Hawkes, and Nelson A. Howard; secretary, James L. Morgan; treasurer, Lancaster Morgan. The general counsel of the company is Sanford H. Steele. The company has branch offices in Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Easton, Montreal, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence and San Francisco.

There are 29 plants and stations located at Baltimore, Md.; Bay Point, Cal.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Barnet, British Columbia; Buffalo, N. Y.; Calumet, Ill.; Camden, N. J.; Capelton, P. Q., Canada; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Marcus Hook, Pa.; Denver, Col.; Passaic, N. J.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Easton, Pa.; Edgewater, N. J.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Laurel Hill, N. Y.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Montreal, Canada; Newell, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Pulaski, Va.; San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Sulphide, Ont., Canada; Syracuse, N. Y.; and Toronto, Canada.

The General Chemical Company produces sulfuric acid, fuming sulfuric, muriatic, nitric, mixed, acetic, hydrofluoric, battery and phosphoric acids and battery solutions.

In sodas the company specializes in sulfate, bisulfate, liquid bisulfite, sulfide crystals and concentrated phosphates, silicate, salt cake, Glauber's salt, and nitre cake. The company also makes alums, sulfate of alumina, epsom salt and ammonia. Another line is Ryzon baking powder and effervescent phosphate of soda, and insecticides.

The Barrett Company's products include roofing materials; tarvia for roads and pavements; creosote oil for treating wood; coal-tar pitch; flotation oils; lamp black, and acid-resisting paint. For dyestuff manufacturers the company produces benzene and toluene, naphthalene, phenol, anthracene, carbazole and alpha-naphthalene. For use in the manufacture of fine chemicals, the company produces carbolic acid, cresylic acid and resorcin. The company also specializes in insecticides and disinfectants; and are sales agents for by-product coke oven products, such as sulfate of ammonia, solvent naphthas, and xylene.

The officers of The Barrett Company are Eversley Childs, chairman of the board; William Hamlin Childs, president; T. M. Rianhard, vice president and general

manager; W. N. McIlravy, vice president; John C Runkle, vice president; Ray P. Perry, vice president; E. J. Steer, secretary and treasurer. Clark McKercher is general counsel.

The manufacturing plants of The Barrett Company are located at Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Duluth, East St. Louis, Edgewater, N. J., Elizabeth, N. J., Frankford, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., Latrobe, Pa., Lebanon, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., New Orleans, Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Shadyside, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y., Toledo, Washington, Youngstown, O.

The Semet-Solvay Company was formed in 1892 and built the first by-product coke ovens in this country. The purpose in forming the company was to furnish ammonia for the Solvay Process Company, who manufacture soda by the Solvay process. The growth of the company since its founding has been rapid and it now owns and operates sixteen coal mines in the Kentucky and West Virginia coal fields. It was the pioneer in the manufacture of the distillation products of coal, and now lists some thirty materials of its manufacture. The list follows:

Crude Ammonia Liquor	Benzyl Chloride
Aqua Ammonia	Benzaldehyde
Ammonium Sulfate	Sodium Benzoate
Ammonium Chloride	Benzyl Benzoate
Ammonium Bicarbonate	Sodium Ferrocyanide (Yellow Prussiate)
Ammonium Nitrate	Coke (Various Grades)
Crude Tar	Carbolic Acid
Naphthalene	Salicylic Acid
Protective Paints for Iron & Steel and for concrete	Acetyl-salicylic Acid
Benzene Pure and 90%	Sodium Salicylate
Crude Light Oil	Picric Acid
Motor Benzene	Caustic Potash
Pure Toluene	Sulfur Chloride
Solvent Naphtha	Chlorine

The interests of the Solvay Process Company and the Semet Solvay Company have always been very closely connected. The Solvay Process Company manufactures various grades of soda, paper filler, calcium chloride, powdered limestone and salt.

DEMOCRATS WOULD DEFEAT MOSES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, who wrote to a constituent during President Wilson's illness that the President was suffering from brain lesion, has been marked for defeat at the coming election by Wilson men in the Democratic National Committee. It is recalled that Senator Moses was very bitter in his remarks about the Administration while Southern manager for Gen. Leonard Wood when Gen. Wood was striving to gain the Republican nomination for President. Interest in the coming fight in New Hampshire is keen in Washington because of Senator Moses' opposition to the Longworth bill, especially the dye license features which were urged by the Chemical Foundation and American Dyes Institute.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut will also meet strongly organized opposition by the Democrats who hope to defeat him, also, and gain seats in Ohio, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Utah, Missouri, Illinois, and New York, sufficient to overcome the Republican majority in the Senate.

Business Brevities

A fire which caused a loss of about \$30,000 occurred in the factory of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works at 537 Brannan street, San Francisco, on July 15. Sydney L. Plant is head of the concern.

The British Society of Chemical Industry has elected Prof. Sir W. G. Pope president to succeed John Gray. The council is composed of Dr. T. Howard Butler, W. H. Coleman, F. H. Carr, and Dr. F. C. Garrett.

Importers of camphor in New York were interested in a cablegram from Tokyo concerning a revolt of natives in Formosa. A strong force of aborigines is said to have risen against the Japanese, and may seriously interfere with the camphor industry.

The South Texas cottonseed oil mills have lowered the price of cottonseed to \$20 to \$25 a ton. Last year the farmers received \$80 to \$85 a ton.

James T. Newton has tendered his resignation to the President as Commissioner of Patents, effective July 19. Commissioner Newton has been in the government service for thirty years and has expressed great reluctance in leaving the service which he is forced to do on account of the inadequacy of the salary.

Fire on July 20 in the building occupied by the W. H. Crawford Company, manufacturers of spices, at 210 and 212 West Lombard street, Baltimore, caused a loss in spices, teas and extracts of \$10,000, covered by insurance.

The Provincial chemical fertilizer plant at East St. John, N. B., was destroyed by fire on July 20, entailing a loss of \$100,000 partly covered by insurance. The plant was built by R. D. Patterson, the present owner, in 1891.

U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a metallurgical chemist at \$6.88 per day, and assistant metallurgical chemist at \$5.12 per day. An assistant in the assay laboratory of the Mint at \$1,200 per year is also wanted.

The Texas Chemical Co., Houston, Tex., is to erect a second unit to its sulphuric acid plant.

The Chesapeake Plant and Animal Food Co., with offices at 1207 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, has been incorporated to manufacture fertilizers, and cattle feeds. The incorporators are William W. Woolston, J. George Harr and James Clarke Murphy. The capital stock consists of 500 shares of no par value.

The International Aluminum Co., of Detroit, Mich., has purchased five sulphuric acid units, including two nitric acid and two acid-recovery units at Nitro, W. Va.

The construction programme of the War Department for the current fiscal year includes over \$1,000,000 for work at the Mussel Shoals nitrate plant. This work is understood to be along the lines brought out in the investigation of the Alabama plant by the special House Committee on War Expenditures.

Alder Island, one of the smaller islands of the Queen Charlotte group is practically one large deposit of metallic arsenic. Two or three claims have been staked covering the entire island, and samples taken indiscriminately give returns running from 18 per cent to 24 per cent arsenic, while the locator states it is possible to obtain specimens of almost pure mineral.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bld	Asked	Bld	Asked
Actna Expl.	11	12	H'k' Electro 65 75
Actna Expl., pf....	67	68	H'k' Electro, pf.... 70 75
Air Reduction	44	45	*Int. Agricult. 22 23
*Am. Ag., Ch.	80	82	*Int. Agricult., pf. 81 84
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf....	85	87	*Int. Nickel 17 18
Am. Chicle 40	41	41	*Int. Nickel, pf.... 80 81
Am. Chicle, pf....	63	64	*Int. Salt 60 61
Am. Cot. Oil.	41	42	K' Solvay 80 110
*Am. Cot. Oil., pf....	80	81	*Mathiesen Alk. 31 36
Am. Cyan. 30	33	33	Merck & Co., pf.... 86 93
Am. Cyan., pf....	57	60	Merrimac 79 81
*Am. Druggists S. 11	12	12	Mulford Co. 53 56
Am. Glue 40	45	45	Mutual Co. 150 ..
Am. Glue, pf....	65	70	*Nat. A. & C. 78 79
*Am. Linseed, pf....	32	36	*Nat. A. & C., pf.... 87 89
*Am. Malt 32	33	36	National Lead 76 77
Amer. Zinc 12	13	13	National Lead, pf.... 102 103
Amer. Zinc, pf....	45	46	N. J. Zinc. 190 195
Atlas Powder 160	170	170	Slag, A. 96 100
Atlas Pow., pf....	78	82	Parke, Davis & Co. 117 118
*Barrett Co. 137	138	138	Penn. Salt 75 76
Barrett Co., pf.... 103	109	109	Procter & Gamble. 676 695
British Am. Chem. 6	7	7	Procter & Gam., pf.... 101 101
Butterworth-Jnd. 33	35	35	Rollin Ch. 50 60
By. Prdc. Co.	138	135	Rol. Ch., pf. 80 90
Carborundum, pf.... 115%	116	116	Royal Baking Po. 120 125
Casein Co. 47	53	53	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 80 82
Celluloid Co. 135	145	145	Semet S. 160 175
Celluloid, pf....	..	..	Sherwin-Williams. 320 540
*Corn Products 93	94	94	Solv. Proc. 180 ..
*Corn Products, pf.... 101	104	104	Stand. Ch. 90 100
Davison Chem. 39	40	40	Swan & Finch. 65 ..
Dow Chem. 230	235	235	*Tenn. C. & Chem. 9 10
Dow Ch., pf....	103	103	Tex. Gulf, Sul. 154 154
Du Pont 265	275	275	Union Carbide 65 66
Du Pont, deb., pf. 78	60	60	Union Sulphur. 115 ..
Freeport, Tex., Sul. 22	23	23	*Un. Drug. 115 135
Freepet. Tex., Sul. pf. 91	93	93	*Un. Drug, 1st pf. 45 46
*Gen. Chem. 168	170	170	*Un. Dyewood 56 60
*Gen. Chem., pf.... 90	94	94	*Un. Dyewood, pf. 94 96
Grasselli 162	175	175	U. S. Gypsum. 60 ..
Hercules, Powder. 215	222	222	*U. S. Indus. Al. 60 91
Hercules, Powd., pf. 90	95	95	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 93 98
Heyden Chem. 5	6	6	*Va. Car. Ch. 68 ..
			*Va. Car. Ch., pf.... 105 107
			V. Vivaudou. 16 17

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Chemical Products, Ltd., of Canada, is offering through Graham, Sanson & Co., Toronto, the 8 per cent preference shares of the company with one share of common stock with each share of preferred. Besides leading Canadian business men and chemists its directorate includes W. H. Van Winckel, former Sales Manager Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., and late vice-president Aniline Dyes & Chemicals, Ltd., New York City, and J. C. Graves, vice-president and general manager Saginaw Chemical Co., and formerly superintendent Dow Chemical Co.

Judge Knox of the U. S. District Court has appointed Morgan M. Mann receiver for Laidlaw, Kelley & Co., importers and exporters of general merchandise, at 17 Thompson st. in \$25,000 bond in an equity suit brought by the Continental Credit Corp., a creditor for \$5,891 on trade acceptance on Robert Gilchrist & Co., Inc. It is stated that the liabilities are about \$375,000 of which \$100,000 is secured and that assets are upwards of \$500,000, certain parts of which are said pledged for \$100,000. Frank B. Sliger is president of Laidlaw, Kelley & Co.

The William Wrigley Jr. Co., Chicago, has authorized the sale of new common stock at par, which is \$25 a share, in the ratio of one new share for each ten shares held on Aug. 10. The Wrigley Co. has an authorized common stock capitalization of 600,000 shares, of which 450,000 shares now are outstanding and which will be increased to 495,000 shares through the present offerings.

The entire issue of 25,000 shares of the American Chicle Company, offered at \$40 a share, has been sold by Hornblower & Weeks, Low, Dixon & Co. and White Weld & Co. The proceeds of the sale are to be used for the company's additional working capital and to pay for its new factory erected in Long Island City.

CONDITION OF TRADE

High interest and discount rates, and transportation difficulties have shortened industrial activity in many lines and caused the cancellation of much new business, says the Federal Reserve Board in its report for July. Within the past week, however, the general tone of the market has shown improvement, and business grows more confident as a result of improved crop conditions reported from all parts of the country.

Under the pressure of "tight money" extravagant buying and speculation are reported to have decreased. Transportation, the report says, continues to be one of the least satisfactory features of the general business situation. This is especially true of the New England district, where movement of coal and all kinds of commodities has been checked by the car shortage.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EARNINGS INCREASE

The report of the General Chemical for the six months ended June 30, 1920, shows a surplus after charges and Federal taxes amounting to \$3,146,472, which is equal after preferred dividends to \$13.40 a share earned on \$19,822,900 outstanding. In the year before \$8.01 was earned on \$16,619,200 common stock then outstanding.

Total profits for the half year increased to \$4,436,472, as compared with \$3,090,432 in the preceding year. After the payment of preferred and common dividends there was a balance of \$1,929,631 turned over to profit and loss surplus. In the first half of 1919 the balance was only \$663,415.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CO.'S EARNINGS

The report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended May 31, 1920, shows a surplus after taxes and charges amounting to \$7,352,046. This is equal after preferred dividends to \$20.26 a share earned on the \$27,984,400 common stock outstanding as compared with \$18.08 a share in the preceding year.

After deductions for repairs and maintenance, reserves for doubtful debts and for cash discounts on accounts not settled, net earnings for the year were \$9,251,745, as compared with \$8,993,334 in the year before. The profit and loss surplus at the close of the year amounted to \$27,434,857. In 1919 it was \$24,109,233.

EARNINGS OF HERCULES POWDER LARGER

The report of the Hercules Powder Company for six months ended with June 30, 1920, shows a surplus, after Federal taxes and charges, amounting to \$1,265,285. This was equal, after preference dividends, to \$15.03 a share earned on the \$7,150,000 common stock, compared with \$4.21 a share on the stock in the first six months of 1919.

The National Lead Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 10, and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred payable Sept. 15 to shareholders of record Aug. 10.

The International Salt Co. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30 earnings after deducting all expenses, except Federal taxes, of \$532,694; less fixed charges and sinking fund \$98,375; net earnings \$434,318.

The Semet-Solvay Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common shares, payable Aug. 20 to stockholders of record Aug. 5.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 246

PRICES FIRM OWING TO SCARCITY

Manufacturers Offering Contracts on Some Materials Over Next Year—Fuel and Freight Situation Still Hampers Active Buying—Few Price Changes This Week

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aluminum Sulfate, 1c lb.

Declined

Paris Green, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....	.14	.14	\$15½	.14
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton	22.00	22.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder Works	100 lbs.	5.75	5.75	2.00
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	9.00
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.30	.30	.26
Saltpeper, gran.	lb.	.15	.15	.13½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.25	3.25	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	3.30
Potassium Bichromate .....	.34	.34	.44	.24
Average	5.140	5.140	5.254	3.897

No change in the general position of the heavy chemical market has been noted during the week. Reports from some sources are to the effect that a noticeable improvement in business has occurred while others find conditions dull. The tone of the market seems firm especially on account of the lowness of stocks on the spot and the continued uncertainty of the freight situation. Manufacturers are offering contracts on some materials over next year but for the present are finding operation difficult on account of the fuel and freight situations.

Changes in price during the week have been few and of little importance. Aluminum sulfate has continued tight and has been held somewhat higher. Paris green is lower. Next year contracts on bichromate of soda have been advanced with offerings of potash bichromate at a firm figure. Caustic potash is uncertain with offers of imported material lower and with domestic producers holding firm on shortness of supplies. Bleach has been heard over a wide range during the week and soda ash and caustic have remained unchanged. Copperas is in slightly better supply.

Acid, Acetic—Pressure in second hands continues to hold glacial acetic in a weak position with quotations ranging from a low of 14c per pound in second hands to 16c@1½c per pound in producers' hands. The weaker grades are continuing steady at producers' prices as recently quoted but with little new business being done and with some consumers trying to realize on contracts they are unable to take up.

Acid, Mixed—The mixed acid market continues strong at recently prevailing prices with little selling pressure noted in spite of the slowness of the principal consuming markets. Quotations remain at 12c per unit of nitric and 1½c@1½c per unit of sulfuric. The continued strength and the prospect of higher nitrate of soda have aided in holding prices firm.

Acid, Muriatic—Little change is noted in the muriatic market with producers fairly well sold up and with consumers showing only routine interest. Stocks at works are good but the freight and car situation continues to prevent free movement. Prices remain at the

same level on the basis of \$3.25@\$3.50 per hundred for 20-degree acid.

Acid, Sulfuric—Offers below the producers' figures have not been heard during the week. New business has not been coming in in any considerable volume and it is doubtful if producers would be able to handle any great amount if it were offered. Prices are held firmly at the recently prevailing levels with 66-degree acid offered at \$22.00@\$23.00 per ton and a few lots on contract offered as low as \$21.00 per ton for delivery over a period. Offers of the 60-degree strength at the quoted price of \$14.00@\$16.00 per ton are in slightly better volume than last week. Oleum (20%) is quoted at \$25.00@\$27.00 per ton.

Aluminum Sulfate—Buying interest continues keen in the face of a continued shortage of supplies. Holders are unwilling to part with such lots as they have at less than \$6.00 per hundred for the iron free sulfate and \$5.50 per hundred for the commercial. Domestic demand as well as export continues strong and rumors have been heard of sales as high as 7c per pound for the iron free. Producers are able to offer only limited amounts as far ahead as October.

Ammonia Water—No change has occurred in the ammonia market in some weeks and prices remain firm in producers' hands. Interest from consumers is limited and some factors look for lower prices following the weakness of ammonium sulfate. The price basis as quoted by manufacturers is 8½c @10½c per pound for the 26-degree material with a few odd lots in second hands held higher for spot delivery.

Ammonium Sulfate—The market continues easy with stocks fair and offers of resale lots from Japan still heard. Prices remain at the same levels as last week but are subject to decided shading. Quotations are given as \$5.75@\$6.10 per hundred according to packing and quantity.

Bleaching Powder—Bleach continues nominal with stocks for spot delivery hard to find. Such business as has been done during the week has been of a desultory character and has not involved large quantities. Producers are still unable to offer spot or prompt shipment goods and are well behind on their contract business. Prices at works are quoted at the nominal level of \$5.75 per hundred with such lots as are to be had on the spot going above \$6.00 per hundred.

Carbon Bisulfide—Prices continue strong at the former level of 8c@11c per pound according to delivery and quantity. Stocks are light but seem sufficient for present needs. Sales or contract as low as 7½c per pound have been made.

Copperas—Slightly better stocks on the spot are to be had at around 3c per pound with prompt delivery as low as 2½c per pound. Quotations from producers f. o. b. works are given as \$2.20 per hundred. The keen demand of the past few weeks seems to be subsiding and conditions are rapidly becoming easier.

Paris Green—Producers have reduced their price on Paris green to 32c@33c per pound. Demand has been slow.

Potash, Caustic—Domestic producers continue to name 28c@30c per pound for the 88-92 per cent material. Sales have been made however as low as 26c per pound during the week. Imported caustic has been

held firmly around 30c@33c per pound with supplies fair only. The 70-75 per cent solid caustic is offered at 23c@24c per pound. Producers are well sold up but are finding demand somewhat slower.

Potassium Bichromate—Spot sales have been made during the week as high as 38c per pound for limited quantity. The level of the market seems slightly lower than this figure however and is given as 34c@36c per pound. Contracts over 1921 are being made at 22c@25c per pound according to quantity on a firm basis.

Soda Caustic—The caustic situation continues tight although it is slightly easier than it has been. Producers are still unable to offer prompt but are quoting \$5.60@\$6.00 per hundred for shipment f. o. b. works. Spot caustic is to be had around \$6.15@\$6.25 per hundred.

Sodium Bichromate—Contracts on bichromate over 1921 were offered early in the week as low as 10c@10½c per pound but later offers were raised to 14½c@15c per pound. Spot prices are around 24c@25c per pound.

Sodium Cyanide—Stocks continue low with second hands able to demand a decided premium over the producers' price of 27c@29c per pound. A price as high as 35c per pound has been heard on spot cyanide. Imported material is offered at 29c@30c per pound for prompt shipment from abroad.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF NEW JERSEY ZINC

The quarterly report of the New Jersey Zinc Company for the three months ended June 30, 1920, shows net income, after Federal taxes and charges of \$2,756,577. This was equal to \$6.56 a share on the \$42,000,000 capital stock outstanding, compared with \$7.50 a share in the first 1920 quarter. In the corresponding period last year \$4.26 a share was earned. Total income for the quarter was \$3,341,577, compared with \$1,971,337 in 1919. After payment of interest, taxes, other charges and dividends there was a surplus of \$1,076,577, compared with a surplus in the corresponding 1919 quarter of \$91,337.

NEW SUITS BY MATHIESON ALKALI

The Mathieson Alkali Works has filed two actions in the New York County Clerk's office against Edward E. Arnold, president of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Only the summons and affidavit of the process server are on file. The Mathieson Alkali has also replied to the allegations in the counterclaim filed by Arnold, Hoffman & Co. The Mathieson company denies that Arnold, Hoffman & Co. are entitled to any damages because of the cancellation of sales contracts, and charges violation of trust.

The potash production in the United States in 1919 amounted to 110,309 short tons of crude salts, valued at \$7,889,440, according to the Geological Survey. During the first quarter of 1920 about 42,000 short tons of crude salts were produced. In 1918 the production was 207,686 tons of crude salts.

Formal application has been made to list the stock of the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore on the New York Stock Exchange, and it is expected that the necessary permission will be granted in the ordinary course of events.

The By-Products Coke Co. announces a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common stock payable Aug. 20 on stock of record Aug. 5.

Net Incorporations

The Pennsylvania Potash and Fertilizer Co., Dover, Del., capital \$350,000. William F. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberle, S. L. Mackey, local incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Pennsylvania Fertilizer Co., Dover, Del., capital \$280,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, local incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Ove C. Ege, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Druggists. G. W. Wylie, L. B. Donahue, R. K. McGonigal, 27 William st., New York.

Oila Specialty Co., Bronx, capital \$50,000. To make chemicals. J. and R. Broeck, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church st., New York.

M. Ames Chemical Works, Glens Falls, N. Y., capital \$100,000. L. A. Baldwin, W. H. and C. B. Barber. Glens Falls.

American Medical Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. H. D. Smyth, F. T. Hendl, F. J. MacRae, 55 William st., New York.

Combination Phosphate Mines, Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. A. J. Kingsbury, L. B. Phillips, D. D. Wharton, Dover.

Wilson Mercantile Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. F. H. Butchorn, E. S. Hawley; J. L. Watson, 135 West 83rd street, New York.

Naricar Distributing Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. To make chemicals and drugs. E. Carta, M. Cliento, E. Rocco, 1525 Bath ave., Brooklyn.

Montana Sugar Co., Dover, Del., capital \$4,000,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, S. L. Mackey, local Wilmington incorporators.

American Drug Stores, Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, local Wilmington incorporators representing a trust company.

Douglas Stock Remedy Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. John T. Douglas, Walter B. Douglas, D. M. R. Douglas, Kansas City, Mo.

American Cereal Sugar Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. Roland P. Levak, New York; George F. Orr, Brooklyn; William F. H. Armstrong, Brewster, N. Y.

Biscayne Chemical Co., Jacksonville, Fla., capital \$50,000. E. L. Carter, president; R. L. Eubanks, secretary-treasurer.

Kentucky Fruit Laxative Co., Lexington, Ky., capital \$70,000. H. M. McCarthy.

New Jersey Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$125,000. William Lazaroff, Frieda Lazaroff, Boris Pertz, Newark.

Chemical Research Co. of America, Dover, Del., capital \$3,500,000. William F. O'Keefe, E. E. Aberle, S. L. Mackey, local incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Harris Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$5,000. R. Bennett, Jr., F. E. Sturgis, W. J. Ryan, 14 Wall st., New York.

Capital Increases—Coffin-Redington Co., Manhattan, from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

Designations—R. M. Chemical Corporation, capital \$1,000,000. Representative F. A. Imandt, 12 East 46th st., New York.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 238-240

BUSINESS DULL ON SLOW DEMAND

Little Anticipation for Future Requirements—Menthol Recovers Additional Ground—Makers Reduce Bromides—Prices Still Under Selling Pressure

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

*Acid Citric, 1c lb. Lycopodium, 25c lb.
Hydrogen Peroxide, \$1@\$2.50 gr. Menthol, 50c lb.
Caffeine Alk., 25c lb.

Declined

Acetanilid, 5c lb.
*Resale, 2c lb.
*Acetphenetidin, 5c lb.
Antimony, Ndl. Powd., 1c lb.
Acid Tartaric, Cryst., 1c lb.
Bromides, 20c lb.
Castor Oil, 1/2c lb.

*Hexamethylene, 25c lb.
Paris Green, 2c lb.
*Saccharin, 25c lb.
*Sugar Milk, 1c lb.
Thymol, 50c lb.

Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.65	\$.70	\$.75	\$.35
Acid Citric, resellers	.81	.85	.85	1.10
Calomel, American	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.67
Camphor, Jap., ref.	1.20	1.20	1.30	2.85
Caffeine Alkaloid	8.00	7.75	7.75	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.25
Menthol	6.25	5.75	5.50	7.50
Morphine Sulfate	7.80	7.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	.95	.95	.95	.55
Quinine Sulfate, Java	.80	.80	.82	.88
Sodium Salicylate	.60	.60	.60	.45
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40
Average	2.84	2.81	2.81	3.08

Nothing out of the ordinary run of routine happenings has been reported among the medicinal chemicals this week. Demand is still slow while business is confined with few exceptions, to the satisfaction of immediate needs. Consumers naturally are refusing to anticipate for future requirements as long as the general tendency of prices continues downward. The financial position of many importers and resale dealers continues to bring their holdings under varying degrees of selling pressure. Foreign trade appears to be booming somewhat, both import and export showing in a far more favorable position of late. The aggregate business for July, according to several manufacturers revealed a very gratifying total, considerably in excess of what had been expected.

Manufacturers reduced the bromides sharply late last week owing to the growing competition which the imported products have been offering. Menthol attracted considerable attention by tightening up and recovering notably during the week. Small bottles of hydrogen peroxide have been advanced by manufacturers. Lycopodium is acutely scarce and higher. Acetanilid has been reduced by makers and is weak. Thymol is down again. Citric appears a trifle firmer. Hexamethylene is lower.

Acetanilid—Owing to the lack of demand and continued weakness of acetanilid, manufacturers have reduced their prices to a basis of 65c a pound for the U. S. P. in 200 pound barrels. Resale material is also lower and quoted openly at 58c a pound which figure very likely might be shaded on firm business.

Acetphenetidin—There is very little demand for acetphenetidin at this time and resellers have cut prices in competition to move goods. The manufacturer is naming \$2.50 a pound for shipment from works while second hand goods can be had at \$2.40 on the spot.

Acid, Citric—So many conflicting tales regarding the position of citric are heard that it is well nigh impossible to form an opinion. Apparently citric is a trifle firmer which condition has been induced by a steady demand during the week. Although it is nearing the end of the heavy consuming season, most consumers are believed to be short on supplies and a good demand is therefore expected for the balance of the month. Orders as a whole, are small, being confined mostly to four or five kegs. Prices all the way from 81c up to 86c have been reported and it is doubtful if 80c can now be done for spot goods. American makers name 84c without change.

Acid, Tartaric—The price of tartaric crystals went down a cent this week as a result of the heavy holdings which are being forced on the market here for sale. Demand is routine and confined to small lots. Spot crystals, duty paid, can be bought as low as 73c although 75c a pound is being asked in some quarters. Powdered holds at 72c.

Alcohol—Reports indicate that there is a likelihood of an advance in the present price of U. S. P. ethyl alcohol owing to the present New York State tax of 30c per gallon which has been in effect since July 1. Distillers at present name \$5.10@\$5.25 per gallon without offer. Resellers are quoting \$6.50 to \$7.00 a gallon for spot and rolling U. S. P. goods. Denatured is easy and in little demand at 95c up to the producers' figure, \$1.10@\$1.13 per gallon according to denaturing. Wood is scarce without relief and prices are firm, resellers asking \$3.25 up.

Antimony—Needle powder is cheaper owing chiefly to a falling off in the demand. Spot goods are now quoted down to 11c a pound, possibly lower.

Antipyrine—At present, the rapid slide to lower levels appears to have stopped, temporarily at least. Holders apparently have agreed upon \$4.50 a pound as bottom for the time being. However, demand is very light and price cutting did not succeed in arousing a great deal of interest among buyers.

Bromides—American manufacturers did the expected when they cut their prices of bromides sharply late last week, bringing prices down near the level at which imported bromides have been selling. The reduction throughout the list was 20c a pound. Even at the lower levels, demand shows little signs of an active revival. The new basis names prices as follows: potassium bromide, crystals, 75c and granular or powdered, 70c a pound; sodium bromide, 65c; ammonium bromide, 70c; strontium bromide, 65c. Resale prices are approximately the same, perhaps subject to shading.

Caffeine—Manufacturers are short of both raw material and the finished alkaloid and now quote nominally at \$8.00 a pound. Resale lots are changing hands here at \$8.25@\$8.50 as to seller and quantity.

Camphor—The situation is about the same this week. Spot goods, in spite of the fact that some dealers are talking about \$1.40 and \$1.50, can be had at \$1.25 a pound in cases, duty paid. Demand is very light. The activity and recovery in menthol has been the cue to hitch camphor prices to those of menthol in the rise. Monday's cables named \$1.30 for shipment c. i. f. New York. American refiners quote on the same basis,

bulk gum in barrels held at \$1.40 with tablets up to \$1.49 a pound. Chinese crude is in small requirement although the price holds steady around 70c.

Castor Oil—The tendency continues downward owing to the extremely small demand from both industrial and medicinal consuming quarters. Crushers have reduced prices this week $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They now quote 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for AA and No. I and 18c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for crystal.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices are easy and demand light at the present time. Plenty of new crop oil is offered spot, near-by and for shipment. Newfoundland is still named at \$65.00 a barrel and the Norwegian at \$70.00.

Formaldehyde—Some holders are asking more than 50c and refusing to meet this figure. However, there are sellers who are willing to do this on the spot. Demand has become quite inactive. New contract deliveries are being made by manufacturers to old consumers at 40c a pound.

Hexamethylene—Resellers have reduced their prices and now quote \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound for spot goods. The freer position of formaldehyde and a lessened demand are responsible for the easier position of hexamethylene.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Manufacturers have advanced their quotations for small bottles of the U. S. P. solution. The 4 ounce size are up a dollar to \$9.25@\$9.50 per gross, the 8 ounce size are \$1.75 higher at \$14.25@\$14.50, the 12 ounce are up \$2.00 to \$19.50@\$19.75 and the 16 ounce up \$2.50 to \$23.25@\$23.50 per gross. Higher costs of bottles and filling are the chief reasons.

Lycopodium—Stocks continue to dwindle with little chance of an immediate replenishment from primary markets. Small spot lots are quoted at \$3.25 a pound and it is understood that \$3.50 is wanted in one quarter.

Menthol—Prices have recovered this week and holders of spot goods and Japanese shippers have stiffened their ideas, induced primarily by quite a fair show of consumer and speculative interest. The lowest open quotation heard this week was \$6.25 a pound for cases, duty paid, but it is believed that \$6.00 might be done on firm business. For shipment, \$7.25 c. i. f. was named in Monday's cables from Japan. However, unless the Japanese financial situation strengthens considerably this rebound is not likely to be maintained easily or move higher. At the same time, spot stocks are understood to be in the hands of strong holders, most of the weaker element having been bought in.

Mercury—Another cut in the price by selling agents would not be surprising in view of the present weakness of the market here. Demand is light and prices subject to reported widespread shading. Sellers are still naming \$88.00 per flask for spot goods.

Quinine—Large lots of Java quinine are still offering in this market and not finding a very ready sale at the present time. Although the demand is light, importers are apparently refusing to shade 80c per ounce and some are demanding 82c. American manufacturers are sold well ahead at the 90c figure, basis 100 ounce tins of sulfate.

Saccharin—Resellers are now 25c under the manufacturers' price in their offers for spot goods but this is not likely to induce buying when sugar can be had around 15c@16c. For both soluble and insoluble, \$3.25 is named in second hands and \$3.50 by manufacturers.

Thymol—There is a continued absence of demand for thymol and the price slides off steadily as a result. Holders are offering at \$11.50 a pound for spot goods, now and better than this could likely be done on firm business.

CALLS SACCHARINE A CONDIMENT

Sir Jesse Boot, writing with reference to a Vienna telegram which appeared in the "Daily Chronicle," dealing with sugar and saccharine and their effect as dietetics, says:

Sugar and saccharine, while both exhibiting the property of sweetness, belong really to entirely different categories in dietetics. Sugar is, properly used, a valued foodstuff. Saccharine is not, in any sense of the word, a foodstuff; it is a condiment, comparable in its uses to pepper, mustard, etc.

For more than 30 years my firm has been selling saccharine. During the war at the urgent request of the Government, we started its manufacture on a large scale, and have since continued it. During all these years we have supplied many millions of people, and we are at present sending out millions of tablets weekly in addition to the saccharine manufactured for the home market and for export to all parts of the world.

Among the countless number of those who have used this article, we have never heard of one case of untoward results from its use. Used in the proper moderate quantity as a sweetener and not as a food, it is innocuous.

For a generation interested parties and Governments (precisely as was the case with cane sugar when it was first introduced) have sought to prove that saccharine is inimical to health; in no authentic case has this been done.

On the contrary a specially appointed commission of the highest experts in the U. S. A. whose food laws exceed in severity those of any other country, has declared that there is no justification for the allegation that in the quantities used saccharine is, in the slightest, injurious to health.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.'S NEW HOME

The Davis & Lawrence Co., manufacturing pharmacists, announce their removal to their new home, Bronx Boulevard and 238th street, New York City, near the Woodlawn station on the Harlem Division of the N. Y. Central Railroad. The new building, which is to serve as their home, is of steel and concrete construction, faced with Harvard brick. It is four stories high, with large steel windows which provide for unobstructed light on all sides. The building is more than 250 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and planned on the most approved lines to meet the company's growing business. Every facility has been provided in the arrangement of laboratories, manufacturing equipment and for the handling and shipment of stock.

Imports at San Francisco for the third week of July included the following: On the steamer West Himrod, from Manila and Hongkong, 30 barrels of lumbang oil, 455 bags of bone meal, 430 bales of cassia and 135 bales of cloves; on the steamer Eastern Soldier, from Dairen and Yokohama, 1,000 cases of peanut oil and 2,000 cases of coconut oil; on the steamer Ecuador, from the Orient, 578 tons of coconut oil; on the steamer Alliance, from Topolobampo and way ports, 442 sacks of gluestock, 198 packages of damiana and 380 bags of crude arsenic; on the steamer Nile, from Hongkong, 43 cases of peanut oil, 190 cases of gambier, 100 cases of gum damar, 200 barrels of cottonseed oil, and 1,000 cases of antimony regulus; on the steamer Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong and Yokohama, 375 barrels of shellac.

Fuel oil is being rushed to the steel plants at Gary, Ind., to prevent shutting down the mills. About 5,000 men have been thrown out of work, already, by the lack of coal.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 248-250

FEW CHANGES IN DYESTUFF PRICES

Trading at a Standstill Owing to Closing of Textile Mills, Lack of Transportation Facilities and the Coal Shortage—Aniline Salt, Xylene and Acid F are Higher—Aniline Oil Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid F (Monosulfonic), 10c lb. Xylene, 10c gal.
Aniline Salt, 2c lb. Xylidine, 5c lb.

Declined

Aniline Oil, 3c lb. b-Naphthylamine, tech., 10c lb.
Benzidine Base, 5c lb. p-Toluidine, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal. \$35	\$35	\$35	\$24
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .18	.18	.18	.06
Phenol	lb. .12	.12	.12	.14
Xylene, 10 degree	gal. .45	.35	.35	.40
Toluene, pure	gal. .35	.35	.35	.24
Aniline Oil	lb. .30	.33	.33	.25
Benzaldehyde	lb. .65	.65	.65	.65
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb. .88	.88	.86	.45
Paranitroaniline	lb. 1.30	1.30	1.50	.95
o-Toluidine	lb. .35	.35	.35	.30
Average	..... 0.493	0.486	0.492	0.388

The general tone of the dye market has shown no change from the prevailing quietness of the past few weeks. The opening of a few of the textile mills is expected to improve the situation somewhat but so far very few have resumed operation. As a consequence business in both dyes and intermediates has been at a virtual standstill. Little hope is expressed of any marked improvement before the middle of September. With buyers uninterested and manufacturing costs still on the rise producers have been content to allow things to drag especially on account of the acuteness of the fuel shortage which is felt everywhere.

Such changes in prices as have been recorded are of little importance as business has been of too limited a character to make the market a definite one. Aniline salt is slightly higher. Aniline oil is weak and lower. Producers have advanced xylene and xylidine. Acid F is higher. Benzidine base, beta-naphthylamine and para-toluidine are to be had at concessions on the recent prices asked. Scarcities continue in naphthalene and beta-naphthol.

Coal Tar Crudes

Anthracene—Offers continue light with stocks of any size hard to locate. Producers are unable to quote. The nominal price for the 80-85 per cent grade is 75c@\$1.00 per pound according to quality and quantity.

Benzene—The general situation continues tight with offers in second hands few and far between. Producers are able to offer odd lots at works in various parts of the country but cannot take on much new business. The general slowness of the market has prevented higher prices than those recently reached of 35c@\$40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon for pure benzene and 2c per gallon less for the 90 per cent material.

Naphthalene—Imports are arriving in fair quantity under War Trade Board licenses and are being absorbed as they arrive. The market shows no sign of easing off to a noticeable extent and factors in the situation are unwilling to hazard a guess at the future. The im-

mense growth of the demand has left manufacturers unable to cope successfully with the situation, and they are unwilling to make promises for future delivery. The duty paid cost of imported material is around 15c per pound with the spot market at a nominal level of 18c per pound.

Phenol—The export phenol market continues around 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@\$19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound with government material offered to domestic consumers at the former levels or 12c@\$17c per pound according to quantity.

Toluene—Light offers at outlying plants from producers are heard but these are of more or less an odd lot character. Supplies generally are tight with demand slow in all quarters. Prices remain unchanged at the former levels of 35c@\$40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon according to quantity.

Xylene—Producers have advanced their prices and are now quoting on three qualities of xylene, 2, 5, and 10 degree distillation ranges. The 10 degree range is quoted at 45c@\$50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon, 5 degree at 50c@\$55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon and 2 degree at 60c@\$65 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon. Increased cost of producing the more uniform material is given as the reason for the advance. Demand has continued desultory with offers in fair quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Gamma—Offers are heard in good volume around \$6.00 per pound with sales taking place as low as \$5.75 per pound. Lack of demand has left the market weak.

Acid H—Slower demand has left the H acid market weak in spite of the shortage of supplies. Prices have remained at the former level although much weaker. Quotations are around \$2.25@\$2.50 per pound.

Acid, Monosulfonic F—The strength of naphthalene and beta-naphthylamine has forced quotations on acid F to \$3.65@\$3.75 per pound. Demand continues slow with holders firm in their ideas of price.

Aniline Oil—The aniline oil market is weak with demand at a virtual standstill and with sellers cutting prices for business. Quotations are heard as high as 35c per pound but the tendency to cut this figure in the face of firm business leaves it meaningless. Business during the week has been very limited in volume but has covered a wide range of prices. Some offers have been heard as low as 30c per pound drums inclusive with others holding out for as high as 33c per pound in returnable drums. A greater volume of business will be necessary before a definite figure can be set as representing the market.

Aniline Salt—Holders of salt on the spot have advanced their prices and are now quoting 42c@\$45c per pound. Business is not being done in any quantity and it is hardly probable that an actual buyer would have to pay more than 40c per pound.

Benzaldehyde—Producers continue to quote on a firm basis of 65c per pound for technical benzaldehyde in drums.

Benzidine Base—Slower business has forced prices to lower levels with paste offered at \$1.25@\$1.30 per pound and dry powdered at \$1.30@\$1.35 per pound.

Benzidine Sulfate—The easing of the market for base is reflected in a weakness in sulfate but prices continue on the same quoted level of \$1.10@\$1.15 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—Prices continue at the former nominal levels with sales taking place over the range of 85c@90c per pound with the greater part of the business taking place at 88c per pound. Some contracts have been made over the balance of the year and extending into next as low as 75c per pound.

Beta-naphthylamine—Holders are willing to shade their quoted prices a little more freely and offers are heard at \$1.90@\$2.00 per pound for the technical material. Business at this price has been slow.

Diethylaniline—In spite of rumors of lower prices no stocks could be located at less than \$1.65@\$1.75 per pound. Demand has been slow and the possibility of odd lots as low as \$1.50 per pound has been hinted at as coming from resale holders. The producers' price however remains fairly firm at the quoted level.

Dimethylaniline—Stocks continue hard to find for spot delivery with offers from Japan continuing at the former level of \$1.15 per pound c. i. f. for prompt shipment. The nominal level for spot goods is around \$1.30@\$1.50 per pound.

Diphenylamine—Little change has been noted in this material for some time with both demand and supplies continuing light. Nominal prices are quoted at 85c@90c per pound.

G Salt—Prices continue firm in the face of a slow demand at 90c@\$1.00 per pound.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Prices are around \$1.45 per pound with little business being done at any figure but with shading possible to a considerable extent.

Para-nitroaniline—No change has been noted in the prevailing weak market. Prices are quoted as \$1.30 per pound but sales have taken place well below this level for distressed lots in resellers' hands.

Para-phenylenediamine—Slow business has left the quotation of \$2.55 per pound recently heard easily bettered for firm business.

Para-toluidine—Concessions granted by holders have brought para-toluidine down to \$1.90 per pound and it is possible that firm business can be done at even lower figures.

Xylidine—Holders have advanced their prices and are now quoting 50c@55c per pound where goods is available. Demand from the mining industry for flotation oil seems improved and an increase in the producers' prices is expected to follow the higher cost of xylene.

By recent decree Austria has removed the import duty from coal-tar oils of the benzol series having a specific weight of over 0.950 from crude wood spirit and calcium chloride. New rates are as follows: Pyrolignite of lime, 4 Kr. per 100 kg; Calcium carbide, 8 Kr. per 100 kg; and methyl alcohol, 18 Kr. 100 kg.

An explosion of a steam vat in the plant of the Radiant Dye & Color Works 28th West Twenty-first Street, Coney Island, early Monday morning, resulted in the injury of three workmen and serious damage to the three-story building in which the plant is located.

The three Swiss chemical and dyestuff companies which formed an amalgamation to take over the Ault & Wiborg Co.'s plant at Cincinnati have incorporated under the laws of Delaware under the name The Cincinnati Chemical Works, Inc.

It is estimated that there are at least 500,000,000 tons of salt in a deposit recently discovered at Malagash, Cumberland county, N. S.

FALL MEETING OF THE DYE DIVISION

R. Norris Shreve, secretary of the Dye Division of the American Chemical Society, with offices at 43 Fifth avenue, New York, has sent out the following notice of the Fall meeting at Chicago:

"The next meeting of the Dye Division will be at the Fall meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Chicago Sept. 7, to 10, 1920. At that time it is expected that a number of Dye concerns will come forward with papers of intensive scientific interest.

"There has been some considerable feeling in the past that the concerns should keep all their research work secret, and that none of it could be revealed at such meetings without detriment. However, since every research laboratory turns out a large amount of work which is of very great scientific interest to the trade in general but may have no specific bearing on any process in particular, we may expect that a large number of papers will be presented of such a nature as to demand the attention of every dye laboratory.

"To enroll yourself in the Division, write to the Secretary of the Division—R. Norris Shreve, 43 Fifth avenue, New York City. Give to the secretary your address and also inform him if you have ready for presentation, any paper on the manufacture or application of Dyes and Intermediates. Enclose the sum of \$1.00 as dues for 1920. (Dues are for the expenses of the Division, consisting mainly of postage and stationery.) It is planned as soon as funds permit to compile and distribute a directory of Dye Chemists who are registered in the Dye Division of the A. C. S.

"The Dye Division of the A. C. S., which had its inception first as a Dye Symposium then as a Dye Section, is now a duly organized part of the American Chemical Society. The Division is undertaking to carry on regular and systematic work for the benefit of the Dye Industry of America in general; and the users of dyes, manufacturers of dyes, and dye chemists in particular, laying, of course, its special emphasis upon the chemistry of dyes and dyeing."

NEW PLANT FOR RARITAN ANILINE WORKS

The Raritan Aniline Works, of Lincoln, N. J., announces that ground has been broken for the erection of a plant on its property near New Brunswick, N. J. The company is at present manufacturing nitrobenzene, oil of mirbane and aniline oil in Lincoln and announces that the new plant which will occupy a site of some 38 acres on the Raritan River in Highland Park, a suburb of New Brunswick, will be equipped to manufacture sulfuric, nitric and muriatic acids, aniline salt and acetanilid in addition to its present products. The new plant is expected to be in operation before the first of the year.

The Raritan Aniline Works is a New Jersey corporation formed some eight months ago with a capitalization of \$250,000. It is now proposed to increase this capitalization to some \$2,000,000 to carry on expansion of the business. Wm. P. Kirby, of Somerville, N. J., is president, T. G. Bush, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., vice-president, Clarence E. Case, of Somerville, secretary, and A. B. Hamby, of Bound Brook, N. J., treasurer and general manager.

The constitutionality of the criminal phases in the Kansas Industrial Court law will be tested in the Supreme Court as the result of a decision in the Wyandotte County District Court. Judge R. P. McCamish held as unconstitutional the provision of the law making liable to arrest persons influencing others to quit work.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 250; Naval Stores, Page 248

VEGETABLE OIL PRICES ALLOWED TO SAG

Holders Confident that Demand Will Be Brisk in the Fall When Consumers Begin to Increase Their Depleted Stocks—Cod Oil Lower on Reports of a Large Catch of Cod in Norway

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Coconut, Cochin, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Declined

China, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Oleo Oil, 2c lb.
Coconut, Edible, 1c lb.	Palm, Lagos, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Cod, 10c gal.	Peanut, Edible, 1c lb.
Degras, Amer., $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Red Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ c gal.	Rosin, 50c bbl.
Linseed, Raw Spot, 20c gal.	Sperm, $\frac{3}{4}$ c gal.
Linseed, Nov.-Apr., 10c gal.	Stearic Acid, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.27	\$1.15
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lard, No. 1.	1.19	1.25	1.40	1.25
Menhaden, crd*	.60	.60	.75	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.00	2.00	2.25	1.85
Red Oil, distilled	.14 $\frac{1}{4}$	.14 $\frac{1}{4}$	.15 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.28	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.15	.15	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.10	.10	.16	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linseed, cars	1.30	1.50	1.63	2.12
Olive, denatured	3.05	3.05	3.06	2.25
Peanut, refined	.17	.18	.22	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soya Bean, bbls.	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average	.781	.815	.891	.856
*F. O. B. Mills				

The oil market has continued very slow during the week with important downward revisions in prices failing to attract buyers. The opinion generally expressed is that even lower prices may be expected before a turn for the better comes. That better conditions will prevail with the coming of Fall and the resumption of trade is generally admitted. Some factors expect better business than has been seen for some years on account of the continued slowness of buying for months past and the necessity of consumers laying in large stocks.

Spot linseed, as well as November forward delivery, is off and the prospect is for still lower prices. China wood, edible coconut, Lagos palm and edible peanut oils are lower. Little business is being done in any of the vegetable oils and the list is generally weak with the exception of cottonseed, Cochin coconut and olive oils.

Cod oil is lower on reports of a large catch in Norway. Menhaden continues weak without quotable change.

Of the animal oils few have shown any signs of firmness with decline heard on American degras, lard, oleo, red and sperm oils. Trading in these oils has been very limited and it is hard to set definite prices. Stearic acid has declined following the general weakness.

Naval stores show little net change except in the case of rosin which is lower. Turpentine advanced early in the week but later declined to the former figure.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—The prospect of a bumper seed crop in the northwest has led to weaker and weaker prices for the forward position of linseed oil. The expectation

of still lower prices than those now quoted is generally heard with the proviso attached that news from the crop continues good. Statements are also heard to the effect that a sharp rise will follow the low point. Quotations for spot oil are lower than last month and continue to show a wide variation between crushers. August-September oil is quoted at \$1.30@\$1.50 per gallon in carload quantities. October quotations are given as \$1.25@\$1.45 according to seller. November-April oil has been reduced and crushers now quote \$1.10@\$1.30 per gallon on a carload basis. The possibility of a further decline in the latter figure to as low as \$1.00 per gallon is admitted as little interest on the part of buyers is evident at present.

London spot linseed oil is quoted at 78 shillings per quintal with offers for shipment around 85-87 shillings per quintal for prompt shipment c. i. f. New York in barrels. Duty paid offers are heard around \$1.05 to \$1.15 per gallon. Antwerp spot oil is quoted at 400 francs per 100 kilos.

The flaxseed markets show further declines on the prospect of the new crop. Buenos Aires quotes \$2.35@\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel. Duluth, \$3.24@\$3.27 per bushel according to position, and Winnipeg, \$3.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$3.39 per bushel.

China Wood Oil—Further offers are heard at concessions and the market is now around 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@\$18c per pound in barrels on the spot with coast barrels available as low as 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@\$15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound. Oil in tanks on the coast is to be had at about 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@\$15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Demand has been very slow with consumers unwilling to anticipate.

Coconut Oil—Domestic Cochin oil has shown some strength during the week and is now named at 16c@\$16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in tanks and 17c@\$17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in barrels on the spot. Manila and Ceylon oils show little improvement and are quoted on the same weak basis as last week. Edible coconut in barrels is lower at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@\$17c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Some strength has been shown during the week by cottonseed oil on the option market. Prime summer yellow oil while showing little change in price has been much more active with a price range of 12c@\$13c per pound according to position. Crude cottonseed remains firm at 10c@\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in tanks at mills.

Olive Oil—The scarcity of olive oil continues to hold it as the strongest of the list. Denatured oil is quoted without change at \$3.05@\$3.15 per gallon and foots at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@\$17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

Palm Oil—Lagos oil is lower at 10c@\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Benin continues scarce and Niger is again heard at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@\$10c per pound. Supplies of the latter are fair.

Peanut Oil—Quotations on crude oriental oil remain unchanged on the Coast at 12c@\$12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound in sellers' tanks. Domestic crushers have brought their price in line and are quoting 12c@\$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in tanks f. o. b. mills south. Edible peanut oil is off and is now quoted on a fairly steady basis at 17c@\$18c per pound on the spot.

Perilla Oil—Some weakness has been noted during the week with a growing tendency to shade the quoted price of 12c@\$13c per pound in sellers' tanks Coast. Lower prices will probably follow.

Soya Bean Oil—Both August and future deliveries are quoted at 10c@10½c per pound in sellers' tanks Coast. This basis seems to be quite steady and the strength shown by cottonseed oil may result in a firm market for soya at about the present level.

Animal Oils

Degras—American degras has been reduced by producers following a long period of comparative inactivity. The price basis now is around 5¾c@6c per pound with holders firm in their ideas. English degras is held fairly steady on the former weak basis of 7c@7½c per pound but will probably be reduced in the near future.

Lard Oil—Quotations on lard oil continue practically meaningless on a very quiet market. Oil is to be had at slightly lower prices than those recently quoted with the basis of \$1.65@\$1.70 per gallon for prime oil.

Oleo Oil—Recent reductions bring the prices for the various grades of oleo oil within the range of 14½c@18c per pound. Business has been dull even at the reduced prices.

Red Oil—Both saponified and distilled red oils have been reduced on the recent weak market and are now quoted at 14¼c@14½c per pound.

Sperm Oil—A reduction has followed the continued weakness of the demand for sperm oil. The new prices are \$1.85 per gallon for the 38-degree cold test oil and \$1.80 per gallon for the 45-degree cold test.

Stearic Acid—Lower prices are heard on stearic acid following the general dullness in business. Single pressed acid is to be had at 21½c@22c per pound, double pressed at 22½c@23c per pound and triple pressed at 25½c@26c per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Reports of the large catch of cod in Norway has led producers of cod oil on this side of the Atlantic to reduce their prices. Quotations are now on the basis of \$1.00 per gallon for both the domestic and the Newfoundland product. Demand has been very slow in spite of the reduction.

Menhaden Oil—Quotations around 60c@65c per gallon are heard with little business being done. Offers as low as 55c could not be confirmed but are not out of line with the state of the market. Reports of the catch are good from all quarters and may lead to lower prices. The refined grades remain without quotable change.

Naval Stores

Rosin—A decline of about 50c per barrel in the price of rosin has been noted during the week. A further decline is expected following a further decline at primary points.

Turpentine—Early in the week turpentine was advanced 1c per gallon but later declined to the former basis of \$1.68 per gallon on the news of a decline in the London market. London now quotes 170 shillings per quintal as against 188 last week. Savannah spirits is quoted at \$1.50 per gallon on a firm basis.

Macondray & Co., 220 Sansome street, San Francisco, long identified with the shipping life of the city, have added an import department and will specialize on Oriental products, including vegetable oils. This department has been placed in charge of Dennis A. O'Connell, formerly manager of the Seattle office of Marden, Orth & Hastings.

Rubber-seed oil is said to be a satisfactory substitute for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and linoleum.

COTTONSEED OIL PRODUCTION FOR 1920

The production of crude and refined cottonseed oil in the United States for the new crop season, August 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, imports and exports, and stocks on hand are estimated as follows by the U. S. Census Bureau:

Seed received at southern mills August 1st, 1919 to June 30th, 1920	4,007,357 tons
Against same period in 1918-1919 ..	4,433,917 "
Crushed by the mills August 1st, 1919 to June 30th, 1920 ..	3,996,690 "
Against	4,436,198 "
Production of Crude Oil at mills ..	1,207,579,931 lbs.
Against	1,310,974,062 "
Production of Refined Oil	966,109,259 "
Against	1,114,400,703 "
Imports of Refined Oil	22,461,665 "
Against	17,356,022 "
Exports of Refined Oil	148,755,372 "
Against	163,623,328 "
Stocks on hand July 1st reported as follows:—	
Seed	34,392 tons
Against	38,157 "
Crude Cotton Oil	45,506,682 lbs.
Against	56,001,359 "
Refined Cotton Oil	326,069,628 "
Against	188,738,513 "

The Compania Mercantil de Filipinas of Manila, P.I., one of the largest importing and exporting concerns there, has opened Pacific Coast headquarters at 310 Clay street, San Francisco, and will later open an office in New York. The San Francisco office, which will be conducted under the direction of L. K. Smith, will act as agent for the Cristobal Oil Co., Inc., whose plant has a capacity of 4,000 tons of coconut oil a month. Mr. Smith recently returned from a six months' trip to the Orient.

During the war great impetus was given to export of American paints to South and Central America and the West Indies. This trade with Pan-America and British possessions holds up well. The latest figures for May show exports of 4,141,939 pounds of white lead, valued at \$454,093; 313,463 gallons of mixed paints, valued at \$671,134; 178,086 gallons of varnish, valued at \$335,803, and 2,122,155 pounds of zinc oxide worth \$201,430. Exports were to 110 different countries.

The Panama Soap Co. has been incorporated at San Diego, Cal. with capital stock of \$400,000. The directors are A. F. Baker, W. P. Boardman, A. N. Macrate, S. H. Hostetter, John Campbell, Mrs. D. Day and John H. Bowley. The company plans to manufacture Panama Gold Medal Mechanic's Soap, which received two gold medal awards at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

The menhaden fishing fleet that operates in the lower Chesapeake Bay every summer has been materially enlarged this season by the addition of a number of vessels, and instead of the auxiliary craft in use last year all of the boats are steamers. Several have been fitted up to use crude oil as fuel, while some have wireless outfits. There are forty-nine vessels. The yield of oil so far this year has not been large.

The new paint factory of the Certain-Teed Products Co. at Richmond, Cal., will be completed by the first of August and the Pacific Coast and Oriental trade will then be supplied from San Francisco, of which Richmond is a unit, instead of from St. Louis, Mo.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 240-242

CONTINUED PRESSURE ON PRICES

Heavy Offerings Lacking Financial Support Still Driving Quotations Lower—Buckthorn, Senega and Cloves Weak—Peru Balsam Down—Nux Vomica Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Buchu, Short, 35c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., Powd., 15c lb.
Nux Vomica, 1c lb.

Orange Peel Bitter, 1c lb.
Senna Pods, 1c lb.
Yellow Dock Root, 2c lb.

Declined

Balsam Peru, 25c lb.
Tolu, 10c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 4c lb.
Cassia, Salgon, 1c lb.
China, 3c lb.
Chamomiles, Hung. Gen., 5c lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 3c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., 3c lb.
Penang, 6c lb.
Gentian Root, 1c lb.
Ginger, Afr., 3c lb.
Japan, 3c lb.

Insect Powder, 2c lb.
Marjoram, French, 1½c lb.
Mustard Seed, Barley, 1c lb.
Bombay Brown, 3c lb.
English Yel., 3c lb.
Peppers, Black, Sing., 3c lb.
White Sing., 3c lb.
Poppy Seed, Dutch, 1c lb.
Bulg. Indian, 3c lb.
Sage, Spanish, 3c lb.
Seneca Root, 15c lb.
Thyme, Span., 3c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$55	\$55	\$60	\$45
Buchu Leaves, Short.	4.00	3.65	3.65	2.00
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Coccus Indicus	.23	.23	.23	.60
Ergot, Spanish	5.50	5.50	6.50	3.50
Insect Powder, pure	.78	.80	.88	.60
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.25	3.28	3.25	2.75
Nux Vomica	.14%	.14	.14	.07½
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.75	.75	.80	1.70
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.60	4.60	4.60	3.75
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.58	2.61	2.64	2.17

Continued selling pressure on crude drug prices has been effective in driving many products to low levels this week. Heavy offerings of botanicals, principally foreign, have been receiving little or no financial support from banking quarters, which condition, combined with a slump in foreign exchange, accounts for a considerable proportion of recent losses in values. At the same time, a few of the stronger items have asserted their position and scored advances. The latter, however, have been a small minority of the total revisions of the week.

Buckthorn bark has taken a sharp drop and is apparently due for another shortly. Spot senega root is selling close to the country price after a reduction this week. Cloves are very weak and lower. Both Peru and tolu balsams have been cut again. Insect powder has been reduced. Cinnamon, cassias and ginger are easier. Nux vomica has tightened materially under heavy demand and is higher. Powdered Russian cantharides has advanced. Bitter orange peel and buchu are up.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—A recent small arrival of Russian whole flies are being offered at \$3.50 a pound. Hamburg offers \$3.85 c. i. f. for shipment. Powdered Russian are higher at \$3.90@\$4.00 with little available. Chinese are \$1.20 and \$1.35 respectively for whole and powdered.

Kamala—A small quantity is to be had on the spot at \$4.50@\$5.00 a pound. Supplies are very scarce.

Ergot—Spot ergot is in small supply but still quoted at \$5.50@\$6.00 a pound here. Rumors regarding ship-

ment stocks and prices are a joke. From \$2.75 up to \$4.10 c. i. f. for new crop ergot has been reported during the past week. One importer here tried out three Spanish shippers who had offered ergot around \$3.00 and none would confirm the acceptance of their offer. Dealers are playing the speculative game hard in Spain but it is impossible to determine where they are aiming. Opinions as to the Spanish hold-over of old crop ergot and estimates of new crop by New York importers, vary widely.

Nux Vomica—Heavy buying for consumer accounts this week has cleaned out 13½c and 14c holders of whole buttons. The best appears to be 14½c a pound for spot goods and nice grade washed buttons are commanding 15c without difficulty. Calcutta figures at present mean an 11c c. i. f. New York figure. Powdered is firm at 21c@22c as to quality.

Balsams

A further cut has been made in the price of Peru balsam this week owing to the increased offerings available here. Holders are now quoting \$4.50 a pound for spot. Tolu is easy and lower in price this week at 90c a pound. Oregon fir is in slightly better supply and \$1.80 can be done here. Canada is tight at \$16.00 per gallon.

Barks

Buckthorn—A sharp drop has been made in buckthorn this week and from indications the price has not as yet reached bottom. Spot goods can be bought here at 34c@35c a pound, possibly less on firm business.

Cotton Root—Bark of cotton root is available at 65c a pound with intimations that 60c might be done.

Orange Peel—Bitter orange peel is in small supply here while demand has shown renewed activity of late. The price is higher this week, holders agreeing on 16c a pound apparently. Sweet Malaga is 8½@9c here.

Simaruba—Although still openly quoted at 40c a pound for spot, 25c@30c is probably nearer the market, judging from the supply and demand.

Berries

Junipers although they have been coming in quite rapidly, are firmer with a good demand reported at 5c a pound. Coccus Indicus is in light request and unchanged in price at 23c@24c. Cubebes are firm at \$1.30 for ordinary, \$1.50 for XX and \$1.35 for powder.

Flowers

Arnica—As to the quality, prices range from 22c a pound up to 25c, the latter figure bringing out some very nice goods. Demand is not heavy but the cessation of the large importations has given a firmer tone to the flowers.

Chamomiles—Demand is routine. Genuine Hungarians are now 40c, the German are 40c and the so-called Hungarian are 38c a pound. Roman are easy at 16c.

Insect—Pure powder is cheaper at 78c a pound and possibly less might be done for a quantity.

Saffron—American ranges from 80c to \$1.00 a pound when and where obtainable. Supplies show little sign of being renewed. Spanish is \$14.25 for one pound tins.

Gums

Curacao aloes are generally being held at 10c a pound on the spot but one house quotes 10½c for one case. For ten and twenty cases 9½c can still be done. Gam-

bier is lower at 10½c. Amber sorts are in fair routine demand at 14½c.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The few holders of short buchu are now naming \$4.00 a pound for spot goods. Reports of \$3.65 @ \$3.75 lots do not seem to produce the goods on firm business. Cape Town to all indications, is cleaned out of spot goods as a result of the restricted collection this year. If the government is holding up available stuff, which seems unlikely, the present certainly is the logical time to put the goods on the market and get the price.

Marjoram—The French is lower on absent demand and heavy supplies, at 23½c@24c a pound for spot goods.

Sage—Spanish sage is now quoted openly at 9½c a pound and easier thereat. Greek is firm at 12½c.

Senna—Pods are slightly higher at 11c a pound inside and some holders refusing to shade 12c.

Roots

Aconite—Supplies are good and prices tend easier. Spot is named at 55c a pound for U. S. P.

Alkanet—Whole spot root on the spot is \$1.25 and powdered \$1.35 a pound.

Dandelion—English is extremely scarce at 27c with the likelihood of going over 30c. American is held at 24c a pound.

Gentian—On the spot 11c can be done for whole although some ask 12c a pound. The logical price for this root appears to be nearer 15c@16c.

Jalap—Little or no change has been made in jalap this week. As to test, all U. S. P., prices range from 45c up to 60c a pound, the latter for 17 per cent stuff.

Senega—On the spot it is now possible to buy at \$1.25 a pound. The country is evidently becoming anxious and names close to a dollar for shipment. There is little demand for the root at this time.

Valerian—The root is a trifle firmer and 22c appears best for Belgian this week.

Seeds

Mustard—Bari brown is lower at 15c, English yellow at 12c and Bombay brown at 13½c a pound.

Poppy—Dutch is now quoted at 30c inside. Blue Indian is down to 24c a pound.

Spices

Cloves—Another sharp drop brings the price of Zanzibar down to 28c a pound for spot. Penang are lower at 54c. Amboynas hold at 45c.

Ginger—Both Japan and African ginger are lower on a falling off in demand, both being named at 21c a pound on spot.

WILL DEMAND TARIFF ON PEANUTS

Virginia farmers will demand a tariff on peanuts when Congress meets in December next. John King, president of the John King Peanut Co., of Suffolk, Va., says:

"American traders were taking all the peanuts the home market could supply up to February, and the nuts were bringing a fair price to the grower, the average price being paid the growers by the dealers up to that time is 10 cents per pound.

"Since February, however, the quantity of peanuts imported from other countries has been so great as to itself supply almost the entire demand for peanuts in this country without using a bag of domestic stock, and the result is that the home-grown nuts are now selling at five cents per pound, as against ten cents four months ago."

WOULD CHANGE OPIUM REGULATIONS

The Federal Grand Jury, New York, returned several indictments for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, last week, and a presentment recommending changes in the regulations for enforcing the law and saying:

"The Grand Jury feels it to be its duty to make a special presentment on the existing regulations controlling the sales and purchase of opium and narcotics in this district. Evidence before us in the case of the United States against Boris Aronowitch and Harry Aronowitch brought out the fact that a license to buy and sell narcotics was obtained by a man giving a fictitious name and address and filing a fictitious certificate in the County Clerk's office to do business under the name of the Pullman Chemical Company, which was not a corporation.

"We therefore recommend that the same regulations be adopted which now control the sale of liquors, that is, that the party to whom a license is issued shall be required to give bond and then to sell only on certificates issued after a due investigation by the Collector of Internal Revenue or upon physicians' prescriptions."

Kidder, Peabody & Co. and S. F. Moseley & Co. are offering \$7,500,000 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Liggett's International Ltd., Inc., at \$50 a share, to yield 8 per cent. The total authorized is \$35,000,000. The amount being offered is the first to be issued. There will be set aside \$15,000,000 to be exchanged for United Drug Co. first preferred. Liggett's International owns all of the common stock of Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., of England, which last year did a gross business of more than \$35,000,000 at its 632 stores. It controls also the British and Canadian business of United Drug which includes thirty-one of the company's own stores and 1,828 stockholder agents.

Russell Wellman Moore, who was Chief Chemist of the United States Customs Service from 1898 to 1910, died on Saturday of heart disease at his home, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, at the age of 58. He was chemist in the New York State Dairy Department from 1885 to 1888, when he was made Examiner under the United States Appraiser at New York. On leaving the Customs Service he became manager of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, until his appointment to the Municipal Explosives Commission.

The Postmaster General has announced an amendment to the postal laws permitting the use of the mails by manufacturers for transmission of poisonous drugs and medicines and aesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, when packed under certain conditions laid down by the postoffice department.

Opium is being grown extensively in Fukien province, China, despite the law against it, according to a mission worker stationed at Yenping. He writes to the Anti-Opium Society: "At the city of Yungan, the headquarters of the Southern forces, I found they were growing opium, extensively; even in the grounds of the yamen itself the ground was white with poppy."

P. J. Donohoe, general manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists, leaves to-morrow for an extended trip in Europe, to study the drug and chemical trade of the Continent. He will visit France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Portugal, as well as England.

John A. Stoner, formerly treasurer of Marx & Rawolle, Inc., is now with William Zinsser & Co., dealers in paint materials, 195 William street, New York.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 244

CITRONELLA AND CLOVE LEAD DECLINE

Prices Continue to Drop Off Although Business Shows Slight Improvement—Cedar Leaf, Lemongrass and Spearmint Lower—Menthol Recovers

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	Declined
Ethyl Cinnamate, 50c lb.		Menthol, 50c lb.
Oil Bay, 25c lb.		Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Camphor, Jap., 2c lb.		Oil Limes, Dist., 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 5c lb.		Oil Mustard, Artif., 80c lb.
Oil Cinnamon Leaf, 25c lb.		Oil Pennyroyal, Imp., 10c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.		Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.
Oil Cloves, 25c lb.		Oleoresin Malefern, 50c lb.
Oil Copaiba, U.S.P., 5c lb.		Eucalyptol, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$5.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.72	.75	.92	.46
Oil Cloves	2.75	3.00	3.10	2.75
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.50	9.50	10.00	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural	6.75	6.75	7.00	6.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.70	.70	.70	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	.50
Vanillin	.90	.95	.95	.65
Average	4.04	4.07	4.16	3.60

A slight improvement in the volume of business which has been reported by some of the leading essential oil houses here this week, has not arrested the steady downward movement of prices. The list shows a general tendency to settle gradually, reductions in a dozen or so quotations each week has the effect of bringing the average level of quotations downward with some degree of uniformity. In a good many instances, spot quotations are lower than figures named by foreign producers for shipment. Another month of dullness is looked for after which time consumers are expected to enter the market on a broader scale for future needs.

Oils of citronella and cloves have led the declines this week, both displaying weakness and lower prices. On cheaper shipment offers, spot lemongrass has dropped off. Oil of cedar leaf is cheaper. The nearness of new crop goods holds spearmint and peppermint in an uncertain position. Distilled oil of limes, artificial mustard and imported pennyroyal are cheaper on better supplies. Menthol has staged a strong recovery. Eucalyptol is lower and oil of eucalyptus weak.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Both technical and U. S. P. oils are offered at lower prices in some quarters this week owing to the absence of demand on any kind of a large scale, and to the large stocks available here. Shipment material at 70c a pound c. i. f. New York is attracting a little attention but spot goods are in a very dull position at \$1.00 a pound for technical and \$1.05@\$1.10 for the U. S. P. Any kind of a good sized quantity order would undoubtedly subject these figures to shading.

Oil Bay—In several quarters, the small demand for oil of bay has been effective in driving the price lower. While most holders have been naming \$4.25 a pound

for spot goods, it is possible to do \$4.00 without a great deal of trouble. Up to \$4.50 is named by one or two sellers.

Oil Bergamot—There is very little demand for oil of bergamot at this time and down as low as \$6.00 a pound is being done for coppers on the spot. Most holders are asking \$6.25 with a sprinkling of quotations all the way up to \$7.00. The oil is unsettled and weak in Sicilian markets.

Oil Camphor—Lack of demand has brought out one or two lower quotations this week although on firm business they probably could have been done some time ago. The best figure heard for spot oil is 58c a pound while sellers are naming 60c, 62c and 65c for their goods

Oil Caraway—Rectified oil of caraway is still very weak and without any demand to speak of. Spot offers of \$3.75@\$4.00 a pound would likely see shading of the inside figure on a good order. The raw material is in large supply and easy with demand routine. Dutch seed holds at 8c a pound.

Oil Cassia—The position of cassia is naturally easy with cheap offers for shipment and large stocks of the raw material available here and in the Orient at continually falling prices. For technical oil, the shipment position is still held around \$1.20 c. i. f. while spot oil can be had without change at \$1.75@\$1.85 a pound as to quality. U. S. P. redistilled material is named still at \$2.40@\$2.50. Lead free is quoted at \$1.90@\$2.00 a pound.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Spot stocks are large and although little is coming forward from primary markets at this time, the present routine demand is insufficient to lend proper support to the current price. Quotations for spot goods are consequently subject to shading by holders in rather keen competitive business. Prices here are now named at \$1.60@\$1.65 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Cedar Wood—The local market appears to have agreed that 65c a pound for drums is now the inside figure for first hands. Resale material is being redistributed throughout the trade at figures ranging from 67c up to 70c. Supplies are limited here and rather close held by one or two dealers.

Oil Cinnamon Leaf—A reduction has been made in the price of oil of cinnamon leaf which brings spot quotations for this item down to \$2.50 a pound. Ceylon heavy oil of the spice is quoted without change at \$25.00@\$26.00 a pound.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon citronella has shown a continuation of the weakness resulting from the slump into which the oil fell some two weeks or so ago. Imports have been quite heavy of late and holders, in their efforts to move the goods before the market dropped further, have defeated their very purpose by cut following cut in keen selling competition. It is now possible to buy drums at 72c a pound, possibly less for a large lot. Cans and bottles are named from 75c up. Java oil is unchanged at \$1.30.

Oil Cloves—The steadily dropping price of the spice and the lack of any demand for the oil from big buyers have precipitated another cut in the price by spot holders. Cans can now be had at \$2.75 a pound which is named openly. The price of the oil now stands just where it was a year ago only to-day cloves are weak

at 30c and a year ago they were firm at 38c. Lower prices will probably follow in the oil.

Oil Copiba—Improved supplies of the balsam and oil show a slightly easier price. Spot oil of copaiba is held at 85c a pound.

Oil Coriander—The oil is easy at \$37.50 a pound and likely to move down based on the easy position of the raw material.

Oil Eucalyptus—No change in price has been reported although the oil is weak and receiving little support from buyers. Spot goods are in heavy supply and held at 65c a pound, possibly less might be done.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Supplies are quite fair on the spot and prices steady for the routine lots which are passing into consuming channels. As to seller and oil, from \$8.50 up to \$12.00 a pound is representative of the spot range. Spike oil is \$2.75@\$3.00.

Oil Lemon—Some leading sellers have moved their inside figures from \$1.40 up to \$1.45 a pound this week but nevertheless, the lower quotation can still be done for spot goods. Some brands are bringing \$1.50 a pound. Conditions in Sicily have not changed materially since last week, the market there being rather depressed while producers quote \$1.10 a pound c. i. f. for shipment.

Oil Lemongrass—With the nearer approach of the time for the arrival of shipment goods from the East Indies, spot prices show a tendency to slide off. It is now possible to buy on the spot at \$3.50 a pound as compared with \$3.75 last week. Possibly the inside price might be shaded on firm business. Shipment is still \$1.75 c. i. f.

Oil Limes—Distilled oil of limes is cheaper at \$1.75 a pound here. Demand has fallen down materially. Expressed oil is held at \$7.25 a pound up with some holders demanding \$7.50 firm. Supplies are scarce.

Oil Mustard—Artificial oil of mustard is weak and in very light demand. Sellers are cutting prices sharply in keen competition to move their goods. It is now possible to do \$4.50 a pound on the spot while up to \$5.00 is quoted.

Oil Orange—The situation has been very quiet and unchanged this week. Demand is light although prices hold firm. Sicily is uncertain on orange oil, not knowing apparently where they stand. Sicilian sweet oil is \$9.50@\$10.00 and the West Indian \$8.75@\$9.00 a pound.

Oil Pennyroyal—Imported is in better supply and cheaper at \$1.85@\$1.90 a pound. Domestic holds at \$2.00.

Oil Peppermint—Spot oil is in little demand and rather weak. Waiting for new crop news holds business in peppermint at a standstill. A New York dealer said: "Buyers generally are holding off, and on the other hand there are persistent rumors of a short crop. Basic conditions are against the maintenance of present values, but stocks are light and producers in the West may be able to maintain their position." Spot prices name \$6.75 for natural and \$7.50@\$8.00 for U. S. P. oil.

Oil Petit Grain—One seller names \$6.00 for South American oil although \$5.50 is the generally quoted figure. French is firm at \$10.00 a pound.

Oil Sandalwood—Prices are firm at \$11.25 a pound although in one quarter \$11.00 might be done. One bullish factor still holds to \$12.25 and refuses to come down, claiming the import cost warrants this price.

Oil Spearmint—In some quarters there has been a recession as far as spearmint figures are concerned this week. Sales have been made, reports indicate, at

\$10.50 a pound for spot goods. The position of spearmint is weak pending new crop information and prices. Demand is extremely small.

Oil Wormseed—Stocks are small and prices tight at \$9.25@\$9.50 a pound.

Oil Wormwood—There is practically nothing available and prices are nominal at \$12.00@\$13.00 a pound.

Oleoresin Malefern—The price is lower at \$5.50 a pound here.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eucalyptol—The continued weakness of oil of eucalyptus accounts for a further decline in the price of eucalyptol which is now quoted at \$1.10@\$1.15 a pound here.

Menthol—Menthol has recovered quite sharply this week and prices are higher at \$6.25 a pound which is apparently inside now for cases. It is understood that several large consumers who were counting on the market going to \$4.00 began buying heavily on the rise at \$5.50.

KENTUCKY'S ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

Manufacturers of industrial alcohol in Kentucky are turning their attention to its use as a motor fuel. They have noted that it was the cities whose industrial growth was based upon the development of automobiles, tires and motor accessories that during the past 15 years have shown the greatest growth. For that reason a lot of them are hoping that in Kentucky's abandoned distilleries will rise the motor-fuel industry. The Elk Run Distillery in Louisville, property of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., has been equipped for the manufacture of industrial alcohol on a large scale, and is said to be waiting only the raw material, black-strap molasses, to begin operations. At Frankfort, Ky., the Industrial Grain Products Co. of New York has purchased two distilling plants and will equip them for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. At Henderson, Ky., George L. Lamden and William Lucken, of Cincinnati, have purchased the Kraver distillery and have awarded a contract to remodel the plant for the production of alcohol.

HOW SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR IS MADE

Professor Mailhe, a French chemist, writes that synthetic camphor is prepared quite simply in three steps from the pinene of the essence of turpentine. Gaseous hydrochloric acid converts the pinene into a solid hydrochlorate, and this is changed to camphene by ammonia, pyridine, or any one of many methods. The camphene is hydrated into borneol by heating in a water-bath with glacial acetic acid and about two per cent of sulphuric acid. The borneol is transformed into camphor by oxidation by air, oxygen, ozone, or other agent; or by dehydrogenation by passing the borneol vapor over finely divided copper heated to 300° to 330° C., thus splitting the compound up into hydrogen and camphor. The success of this artificial camphor may depend on a lowering of the present high cost of turpentine and hydrochloric acid.

Innis, Speiden & Co., of New York with offices at 120 West Kinzie street, Chicago, recently bought the property at 722-32 West Austin avenue and 476 Milwaukee avenue, for \$19,000, and will have their Chicago offices and warehouse there after improvements are made.

Frank Taylor, founder and former president of the Taylor Instrument Co., of Rochester, N. Y., died on Monday, July 26, at the age of 75 years.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 252

LONDON DRUG AUCTIONS POSTPONED

Little Interest Shown By Buyers—Foenugreek Seed, Menthol, and Shellac Higher—Firmer Tone in the Market for Ergot—Aspirin, Citric Acid, Ipecac, Sulfonal, Phenacetin and Turpentine Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 3.—There is a slight improvement in trading in fine chemicals and drugs, this week, but there are few price changes. The Drug Auctions were postponed owing to lack of buyers, who seem to be in a waiting attitude. Higher quotations are announced on foenugreek seed, menthol, and shellac. Ergot and farina are firmer. An easier tone is noticeable in aspirin, citric acid, ipecac, sulfonal, phenacetin, and turpentine.

London, July 24 (By Mail)—The condition of our markets may be said to be much the same as for several weeks past, the changes being few and of no great importance.

Aspirin is easier, at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per lb. according to quantity.

Benzoates have a decidedly easier tendency. Acid (ex toluol) is quoted at 4s to 4s 6d per lb. and the soda salt at 3s 9d to 4s 3d per lb. on spot.

Caffeine—Pure crystals are lower, being now offered at 4s 6d per lb.

Chamomile flowers are dearer, 150s per cwt. being asked for good white, which are scarce till the new crop arrives.

Cloves are quiet and easier, with sellers of Zanzibar at 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb.

Cocaine—Supplies are more plentiful, and the forward market is again easier for the hydrochloride.

Coriander seeds are firmer, at 17s to 20s per cwt. for good sound.

Creosote carbonate is about 2s per lb. lower, 28s per lb. being now quoted.

Farina is slightly firmer, at 27s 6d per cwt. for No. 1 Japanese.

Hypsosulphite of soda in pea crystals, continue scarce, and firm at 42s per cwt. in ton lots.

Menthol is again easier, at 27s 6d per lb. for Kobayashi/Suzuki.

Phenacetin is lower, the demand being small at present, and sellers quote 15s 6d to 16s per lb., on spot.

Pimento is quiet and easier, at 4d per lb.

Resorcin is easier, at 25s per lb. for B. P. quality on spot.

Salicylic acid is lower, with spot offers at about 3s per lb. for B. P.

Shellac is again higher, fair T. N. Orange having been sold at 690s per cwt.

Star aniseed oil is lower, at about 3s 8d per lb. for "Red Ship" brand c. i. f.

Sulfonal is very quiet, and about 1s per lb. lower, at 46s per lb. in 7 lb. parcels.

Turpentine has been higher owing to urgent orders, American on spot being sold at 190s per cwt.

Vanillin is quiet and easier, at 70s per lb. on spot.

	FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.73	
France (franc)	.193	.076	
Italy (lira)	.193	.053	
Germany (mark)	.238	.023	
Japan (yen)	.499	.511	
Spain (peseta)	.193	.583	
Holland (guilder)	.402	.341	
Belgium (franc)	.193	.081	
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.170	
Norway (crown)	.268	.158	
Sweden (crown)	.263	.210	
Denmark (crown)	.263	.157	
Argentina (peso)	.424	.394	
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.217	
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.760	
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.060	
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.150	
Russia (ruble)	.515	.018	

FREIGHT FROM MEXICO HELD UP

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 15.—The shipping situation is worrying the export merchants. It would take more than an ouija board to tell what is going to happen in Mexico. Just as the quarantine was about to be lifted, the bubonic plague having been wiped out, the Vera Cruz Public Health Department reports some cases of yellow fever. One case has been confirmed by the physician of the American Public Health Service at this port. Shipping conditions were slowly improving although there was a shortage of freight cars and engines and all the side tracks were filled with loaded cars waiting to be moved.

On July 16, the dock workers at the Terminal warehouses and the railroad employees on the Mexican railroad went on strike. There is no movement of freight or unloading of ships. With the crowded condition in the warehouses, there being no place to store the incoming freight from the ships, and no hope of the strike being settled for some time, it will be many days before Mexican products are moving again to the United States.

RUSSIA'S TERMS OF TRADE

The Soviet Government of Russia has replied to the questionnaire of the Allied Economic Council through Leonid Krassin, Russian Commercial Delegate, and says in answer to some fifteen questions, in substance as follows:

The external commerce of Soviet Russia is a Government monopoly. The only contracts recognized as legal are those made with the Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

Contracts relative to patents—and this applies to all other contracts between Soviet Russia and allied countries—have been annulled because of the attack directed by the Entente against Soviet Russia by its intervention and by blockade. The question of the re-establishment of these contracts can be settled only at the Peace Conference.

Imposition of a tax of ten pesetas a thousand on the capital of foreign trading companies having branches in Spain, and not on the capital of the branches alone, has caused many big firms to withdraw from Spain, while others are preparing to move. Foreign banks in that country pay one peseta a thousand on the capital of the institution in the country of origin, and two pesetas a thousand on the capital of the Spanish branches.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

33,249.—A fuel manufacturer in Wales desires to purchase coal tar in quantity up to 100,000 tons per annum, and 100,000 tons per annum of pitch produced from same. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Welsh port. Reference.

33,262.—A drug and chemical dealer in Spain desires to purchase for own account and represent manufacturers of tannic acid, 90 per cent alcohol; tannin in alcohol, first quality; tannin in ether, first and second quality; and crystallized borax. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Barcelona. Payment to be cash on arrival of goods. Correspondence may be in English.

33,263.—A merchant firm in Spain desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of dyestuffs, essential oils, waxes, liquid glucose. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33,267.—A firm in Spain desires to secure an agency and consignment of goods for the sale of heavy and pharmaceutical chemicals and fertilizers. Chemicals to be put up in 100-kilogram barrels, and fertilizers in double bags. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Spanish ports. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33,275.—A commercial agent in Chile desires to secure an agency for the sale of prime matters for soap and candle making, and tanneries, such as paraffin wax, caustic soda, silicate of soda, bichromate of potash, and sulphuric acid; and cottonseed oil. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Talcahuano. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

33,276.—A druggist in India desires to purchase pharmaceutical machinery and drug mills. Reference.

33,277.—A surgical supply company in Canada desires to purchase non-elastic webbing, elastic webbing, and corset coutille. Quotations should be given f. o. b. shipping point. Cash will be paid.

33,278.—An importing firm in Danzig desires to purchase drugs and chemicals. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Danzig. Payment preferred to be cash against documents in Danzig, but if necessary, will pay cash in advance in United States currency. References.

33,289.—A commercial representative in South Africa desires to secure an agency for the sale of patent medicines, disinfectants, soaps, sheep dips, and insecticides. References.

The German potash industry is doing very little business at present. At the general meeting of the Bergbau A. G. Justus, in Volpriehausen, the chairman stated that business on the home potash market was at a complete standstill, as the farmers were holding back orders for autumn requirements to the very last moment, owing to the very high prices. Export to the United States had ceased for the time being. Negotiations with the Americans were still pending. The potash syndicate believed, however, that the result would be favorable, and that deliveries could be resumed.

HOW SWITZERLAND AIDED ENGLAND

In an article entitled "What the Swiss Dye Industry Has Done for England Since 1914," E. A. Swift says in a recent issue of the "Anglo-Swiss Review" published at Basle, Switzerland:

The high cost of freights, of course, precluded the Swiss manufacturers from making many of the commoner dyestuffs, such as Sulphide Blacks, and Direct Blacks; so that in reviewing official figures of the Swiss imports to Britain it must be taken into consideration that these figures represent weights of the rarer colors, and are therefore not comparable with figures including the cheaper and commoner dyestuffs. Also it should be remembered that the Swiss dyestuff is manufactured chiefly from raw material produced in Great Britain, and for which the "export" price has had to be paid; this export price is very often considerably higher than the "home trade" price, which is fixed by tacit agreement among the home makers, or by play of competition. In addition to this, high rates of rail carriage to port, and high freights by steamer have had to be paid, so that the Swiss maker has been forced by his own economic conditions to confine his attentions to, either, 1. the more uncommon dyes, or, 2. the dyes for which the demand is most insistent and the price paid consequently more remunerative.

In this way a natural restriction comes into play spurring the Swiss chemist "still further up the steep of honor" in producing more of the article most wanted, and less of that made easily "at home."

This is surely the finest guarantee of the constancy of the Swiss service to the needs of the dye consuming trades of not only Great Britain but the world.

IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS AT HONGKONG

The trade in chemicals at Hongkong in 1919 showed little life and very little increase over that of 1918, when it was difficult to secure supplies in any line. The total value of the trade is given by Hongkong official statistics at \$2,572,755, compared with a value of \$2,265,582 in 1918.

The chief items in the trade were saltpeter, which reached a value of \$459,659 and came almost entirely from India; camphor, valued at \$288,935, supplied mainly by North and Middle China and Japan; soda ash, \$228,342, almost entirely from Great Britain; caustic soda, \$194,696, of which two-thirds came from the United States and most of the rest from Great Britain; and the usual run of miscellaneous drugs and chemicals, none of which reached \$100,000 in value. There was a marked decrease in the imports of acids, most of which came from Japan and also smaller imports of bleaching powder (in quantity, though the value stayed about the same for the two years), calcium carbide, phosphorus, and glycerin. There were increased imports of alum, borax, quinine, chlorate of potash, and sulphur.

The Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Tokyo, reports net profits of 724,372 yen for the half year ending May 31, 1920, with a balance from last report of 166,198 yen. After deducting 50,000 yen for legal reserve, 100,000 yen for special reserve, and setting aside 150,000 yen as a bonus for officials and employees, 370,000 yen was distributed among shareholders as dividends, at the rate of 30 per cent per annum, and 215,571 yen was carried forward as surplus.

Consul General Skinner has cabled from London under date of July 22, 1920, to the effect that the following articles have been removed from the British export embargo list: Guanos and phosphate rock.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	-1.20	Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	-433	Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	-3.79	liters
1 Liter	-0.26	American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weights 8.35 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weights .454 kilogram	
1 Kilogram	weights 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde	lb. 41	- 43
Acetanilid, C.P.	bbis. blk. lb. 58	- .65
Acetophenetidin	lb. 2.40	- 2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., 3/4-oz. vials	ea.	-
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin		
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P., gal.	5.10	- 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	5.25	- 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	6.50	- 7.00
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	gal. 3.25	- 3.30
97 p.c.	gal. 3.35	- 3.40
Second Hands	gal. 3.25	- 3.75
Pure	gal. 4.40	- 4.50
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. 1.10	- 1.11
188 proof	gal. 1.12	- 1.13
Second Hands	gal. 95	- .98
Alolin, U. S. P., powd.	lb. 1.03	- 1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb. .65	- .70
Benzoate, cryst. U.S.P.	lb. -	4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb. .95	- 1.00
Bromide, gran. bulk	lb. .70	- .71
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd	lb. .17	- .18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb. .25	- .26
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.85	- 1.90
Iodide	lb. -	4.65
Oxalate, Pure	lb. 1.05	- 1.06
Persulfate	lb. .95	- 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb. .50	- .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb. .95	- 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	4.75	- 5.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb. .17	- .18
Needle powder	lb. .11	- .12
Antipyrine, bulk	lb. 4.50	- 4.75
Amorphine Hydrochlorid. oz.	oz. -	28.80
Argols, red	lb. .08	- .10
Arsenous red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P., lb.	-	4.85
Spirin	lb. .85	- .92
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	oz. -	20.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	oz. -	13.00
Barbital	oz. -	2.25
Barium Carb. prec. pure	lb. .28	- .29
Dioxide	lb. -	25
Iodide	lb. -	5.15
Nitrate	lb. .12	- 1.5%
Bay Rum	gal. -	3.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid.	gal. -	3.65
Denatured, Quinine	gal. -	3.85
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol	lb. 4.25	- 4.50

Berberine Hdchl.	lb. -	34.00
Acid Sulfate	lb. -	31.00
Neutral Sulfate	lb. -	35.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb. -	2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. -	5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. -	3.10
Oxychloride	lb. -	3.30
Salicylate	lb. -	2.45
Sulbenzoate	lb. -	3.50
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb. -	3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	lb. -	3.65
Subgallate	lb. -	2.85
Subiodide	lb. -	4.95
Subnitrate	lb. -	2.85
Subsalicylate	lb. -	3.00
Tannate	lb. -	3.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb. .09	- 10
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs.	lb. .09	- .10
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.		
Bromine, purified	lb. -	.85
Bromoform	lb. -	3.25
Iodide	lb. -	4.30
Metal sticks	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Caffeine Alkaloid, bulk	lb. -	8.00
Second Hands	lb. -	8.50
Hydrobromide	lb. -	8.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb. -	6.25
Phosphate	10.00	- 10.25
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.70	- 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb. .90	- .92
Iodide	lb. -	4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .18	- .19
Sulfocarbonate	lb. .70	- .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk. lb.	-	1.40
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb. -	1.45
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb. -	1.47
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb. -	1.47 1/2
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Crude, Culise	lb. .75	- .80
Monobromated, bulk	lb. 3.50	- 3.55
Caramel	gal. 1.30	- 1.35
Carmine, No. 40	lb. 5.70	- 5.80
Casein, C.P.	lb. .35	- .38
Technical	lb. .15	- .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb. 17 1/2	- 18
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .90	- .92
Chalk, Precip., light	lb. .04	- .05
Heavy	lb. .04	- .04
Drop	lb. .06	- .06
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	lb. .06	- .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	lb. -	1.06
Chloroform, U.S.P.	lb. .40	- .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	oz. -	1.45
Sulfate	oz. -	1.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz. -	.74
Sulfate	oz. -	.45
Cocaine, Hydrochl. Cryst.	oz. -	10.50
Gran. Powd.	oz. -	10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb. .42	- .43
Fingers, cases	lb. .49	- .50
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	oz. -	11.40
Hydrobromide	oz. -	9.10
Nitrate	oz. -	10.30
Phosphate	oz. -	8.60
Sulfate	oz. -	9.10
Cod Liver Oil NewFd.	bbis. 55.00	- 70.00
Norwegian	bbi. 70.00	- 72.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb. .30	- .31
Corn Syrup	lb. .06	- .064
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb. .52	- .56
Powdered, 9% p.c.	lb. .52	- .56
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb. .70	- .72
Carbonate	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. .18	- .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb. 2.80	- 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea. -	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz. -	30.00
15 gr. vials	ea. -	1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate		
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	lb. -	.24
Washed, bulk	lb. -	.40
Nitrous, conc.	lb. -	1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	lb. -	.47
Anaesthesia, bulk	lb. -	.28
Iodide	lb. -	1.05
Ethyl Acetate, pure	gal. -	1.05
Iodide	lb. -	1.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	lb. 22 1/2	- 23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde	lb. -	.40
Second Hands	lb. .50	- .51
Gelatin, silver	lb. 2.00	- 2.25
Nominal		
Glycerin		
C. P. drums, bbls. extra	lb. 27 1/2	- 28 1/2
Cans	lb. .29	- .30 1/2
Dynamite, drums incl.	lb. 25 1/2	- .27
Saponification, loose	lb. 19 1/2	- .30
Soap Lye, loose	lb. .18	- 18 1/2
Guadacol, liquid	lb. 6.00	- 6.50
Carbonate	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross -	3.50
Imported	gross -	5.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb. 2.75	- 3.00
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	oz. -	26.50
Hydrochloride	oz. -	26.50
Sulfate	oz. -	26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	gross 9.25	- 9.50
4-oz. bottles	gross 14.25	- 14.50
8-oz. bottles	gross 19.50	- 19.75
12-oz. bottles	gross 23.25	- 24.50
16-oz. bottles	gross -	
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb. 2.25	- 2.35
Ichthyol (as to brand)	lb. 1.50	- 1.65
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	lb. -	4.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb. -	5.35
Crysalis	lb. -	6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb. -	1.22
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	-	1.00
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb. -	1.33
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	lb. .12	- .13
Solution, U.S.P.	lb. .07	- .08
Iodide	lb. -	3.90
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	lb. -	.30
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb. -	1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb. -	1.09
Metallic, Reduced	lb. -	1.10
Lanolin, hydros. cans U.S.P.	lb. .17	- .20
Anhydrous, cans	lb. .25	- .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	lb. -	3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb. .38	- .40
Powdered	lb. .70	- .72
Sticks	lb. .50	- .52
Comp. Powder	lb. .21	- .25
Lithium Carbonate	lb. -	1.59
Citrate	lb. -	2.50
Lycopodium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb. -	3.25
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb. .18	- .20
Technical, bbls.	lb. -	1.13
Glycerophosphate	lb. -	4.55
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.65	- 1.74
Oxide, tins light	lb. -	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb. -	2.15
Salicylate	lb. -	.65
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, T. & G., 100 lbs.	U.S.P. 4.00	- 4.50
Manganese Glyceroph.	lb. 3.00	- 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	lb. 2.00	- 2.10
Iodide	lb. -	4.65
Sulfate, crystals	lb. -	2.22
Menthol, Japanese	lb. 6.25	- 6.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea. 28.00	- 90.00
Bisulfate	lb. -	1.16
Blue Mass	lb. -	.77
Powdered	lb. -	.75
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb. -	1.04
50 p.c.	lb. -	.58
Citrine Ointment	lb. -	.58
Calomel, Amer.	lb. -	1.58
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb. -	1.47
Powdered, Granular	lb. -	1.42
Iodide, Green	lb. -	3.75
Red	lb. -	3.88
Yellow	lb. -	3.74
Red Precipitate	lb. -	1.74
Powdered	lb. -	1.84
White Precipitate	lb. -	1.87
Powdered	lb. -	1.92
with chalk	lb. -	.77
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb. 7.50	- 8.00
Milk, powdered	lb. .15	- .16
Mineral Oil, white	gal. 1.00	- 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25oz.	oz. -	7.50
Hydrobromide	oz. -	7.80
Hydrochloride	oz. -	7.80
Sulfate	oz. -	7.80
Diacetyl, Alkaloid 10-oz.	oz. -	11.90
Diacetyl, Hydcl.	oz. -	10.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz. -	12.45
Oplum, cases, U.S.P.	lb. -	7.50
Granular	lb. -	8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. -	8.50
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P.	lb. 3.00	- 3.50
Papain	lb. 3.00	- 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal. 3.10	- 3.60
Parformaldehyde	lb. -	1.50
Paris Green, kegs.	lb. .32	- .33
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	lb. 3.00	- 3.50
*Nominal		

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Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	—	—	.10½
Cream White	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Lily White	lb.	.19	—	.20
Snow White	lb.	.21	—	.22
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.25	—	.40
Red	lb.	.50	—	.60
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	—	9.50
Piperazine Hydrate	lb.	—	—	20.00
Podophyllin	lb.	12.00	—	15.00
Potassium acetate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Bisulfite	lb.	.45	—	.60
C. P.	lb.	.75	—	.85
Bromate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.75	—	.76
Granulated	lb.	.70	—	.71
Second Hands	lb.	.70	—	.75
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.58	—	.60
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb.	—	—	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech	1-lb. c. b. 10...	—	—	—
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.76
Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Guaiacol Sulfate	lb.	—	—	7.00
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.75	—	1.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.20	—	3.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.82
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Sulfate, C. P.	lb.	1.11	—	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles	—	7.00	—	7.50
5 gr. bottles	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Pyramidon	lb.	—	—	18.50
Pyridin	gal.	2.75	—	3.00
Quicksilver. See Mercury	—	—	—	—
Quinoline Sulf., 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.90
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.98
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.80	—	.82
Second Hands, Amer.	oz.	.85	—	.87
Bisulfite, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.90
Alkaloid	oz.	—	—	1.29
Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.29
Benzolate	oz.	—	—	1.29
Citrate	oz.	—	—	1.29
Dihydchloride	oz.	—	—	1.29
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	1.19
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	1.19
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	1.19
Salicylate	oz.	—	—	1.19
Tannate	oz.	—	—	1.19
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	—	1.45
Sulfate, tins	oz.	—	—	1.00
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Technical	lb.	3.50	—	—
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	—	.39
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.59
Rosewater, triple	gal.	—	—	1.25
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	—	—	10.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	.95
Santonin, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	160.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—	160.00
Seiditz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.30½
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lot.	oz.	.60	—	.61
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.21	—	.25
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.40	—	.41
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	—	.29
Benzolate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd. bbls.	lb.	.02½	—	.02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	—	.66
Second Hands	lb.	.65	—	.70
Cacodylate	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Caustic, U.S.P., See Soda, Hydroxide	—	—	—	—
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.	—	—	—	—
Crystals, c. b. 10...	lb.	.14	—	.15
Granular, c. b. 10...	lb.	—	—	.15
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII. lb.	—	—	—	1.00
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX. lb.	—	—	—	1.24
Cyanide, 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Glycerophosphate, crystals, lb.	2.15	—	2.20	—
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb. can	lb.	—	—	.22
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.50
Oxalate	lb.	—	—	1.50
Peroxide	lb.	.35	—	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	—	.13
Recryst.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Dried	lb.	.50	—	.60
Salicylate	lb.	.50	—	.60
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt), cwt.	2.05	—	2.50	—
Spartein Sulfate	oz.	2.75	—	3.30
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk.	lb.	.65	—	.66
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	—	.41
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.60
Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.15	—	.16
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—	.15

Strychnine Alkld., cryst.	oz.	—	—	1.55
Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.85
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	2.15
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	1.95
Nitrate	oz.	—	—	1.95
Sulfate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	—	1.55
Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—	.35
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	—	—	.53
Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	10.00	—	10.25
Sulfur, roll, bbls.	lb.	8.25	—	8.50
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.60	—	4.25
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.80	—	4.35
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.35
Lac Sulfur	lb.	—	—	.15
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	—	.7½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	—	.7½
Talcum, Amer.	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Turpentine,	oz.	—	—	.06
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Thiocol, See Potass. Guaiacol Sulfate	lb.	10.00	—	10.25
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	11.50	—	11.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	14.60
Balsam, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	—	.60
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—	—
Tribromphenol	lb.	—	—	1.50
Triterpene	oz.	—	—	.70
Witch Hazel, Ext., dbl. dist.	lb.	—	—	1.26
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	—	—	.16
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.85
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.20
Stearate	lb.	.41	—	.42

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.85	—	.92
Benzoin, from guaiacum	lb.	—	—	.00
U.S.P., ex tosol.	lb.	.85	—	.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Butyric, Tech. 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.15	—	.20
1-lb. bottle	lb.	.27	—	.31
5-lb. bottle	lb.	.26	—	.28
50 to 10-lb. tins	lb.	.23	—	.25
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	—	.30
Crude, 25 p.c.	gal.	.32	—	.35
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Chrysophanic	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.84
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.85
Second Hands	lb.	.81	—	.83
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	—	—	—	—
Formic, 75 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Galic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.250
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure	lb.	.75	—	.85
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	—	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Lacu, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	—	1.90
U.S.P., IX.	lb.	—	—	2.20
Molybdic, C. P.	lb.	—	—	4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Nitro, Muriatic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.59	—	.61
Picric, kergs. See Intermediates	—	—	—	—
Phosphoric, 85-88% c. syr. U.S.P.	lb.	40	—	.42
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.22	—	.23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Crystals, bottles	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Salicilic Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Sulfuric, C. P.	lb.	—	—	.07
Sulfurous	lb.	.03	—	.04
Tannic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Tartar Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.76
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.75
Second Hands, Cryst.	lb.	.73	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.72	—	.73

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS	—	—	—	—
Agar, Agar, No. 1.	lb.	.60	—	.65
No. 2.	lb.	.55	—	.58
No. 3.	lb.	.45	—	.48
No. 4.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Sweet.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Meal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Nominal	—	—	—	—

Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—	—10.00
Grey	lb.	.20	—	.21
Areca Nuts	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.26
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Russian, whole	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	3.90	—	4.00
Castoreum	lb.	—	—	—
Quarcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	—	.05
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.44	—	.45
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	—	.32
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.40	—	.41
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Small	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
French	lb.	.50	—	.52
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.30	—	.32
Roots	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.32	—	.35
Guarana	lb.	.85	—	.90
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.22	—	.23
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Russian	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.13	—	.14
Leeches	lb.	5.00	—	7.00
Lupulin	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Manna, large flake	lb.	.65	—	.66
Small flake	lb.	.45	—	.46
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.17	—	.18
Irish	lb.	.11	—	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	15.00	—	16.00
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—	26.00
Grain, Cab.	oz.	23.00	—	25.00
Tonquin	oz.	45.00	—	50.00
Synthetic. See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese	lb.	.38	—	.40
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	—	.12½
Quassia Chips	lb.	—	—	.12
Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	.55	—	.60
Ground	lb.	.62	—	.65
Scammony, resin	lb.	.22	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.26
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30	—	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.	lb.	—	—	.12½
Gen. U.S.P.	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.10
Kegg	per kg.	5.25	—	5.50
Tar, Barbadoes	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Artificial				

Standard Products**Guaranteed U. S. P.**

Acethylparamidosalol
 Amidopyrine
 Antipyrine Salicylate
 Arecoline Hydrobromide
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide
 Oleoresin Malefern
 Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
 Quinine { Dicarbonate
 Ethylcarbonate
 Rennet Powder
 Silver Salts { Colloidale
 Nucleinate
 Proteinate
 Sparteinsulphate
 Sulfothiol
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Elm, grinding	lb.	—	.50
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Mezereon	lb.	.12	— .14
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.03	— .09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	—	.16
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.08½	— .09
Trieste, Sweet	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.22	— .34
Northern	lb.	.22	— .34
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.28	— .30
Select	lb.	.45	— .48
Simaruba	lb.	—	.40
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .15
Cut	lb.	.26	— .27
Crushed	lb.	.20	— .21
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.75	— .80
of Tree	lb.	.40	— .42
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine Rosed	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry—			
Thin Green Rosed	lb.	.19	— .20
Thick Rosed	lb.	.12	— .13
Thin Natural	lb.	.10	— .11
Thick Natural	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.30	— .35
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.22	— .23
Caster	lb.	—	.06
St. Ignatius	lb.	.38	— .40
St. John's Bread	lb.	.06	— .07
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	.175
Para	lb.	—	.150
Surinam	lb.	1.00	— .110
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— .550
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— .350
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	— .325
South American	lb.	3.25	— .350
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.15	— .225
Green Label	lb.	2.15	— .225

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	—	— 1.80
XX	lb.	—	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Fish	lb.	.23	— .24
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.45	— .50
Juniper	lb.	—	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.18	— .20
Poke	lb.	—	— .20
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.16	— .18
Sloe	lb.	.20	— .22

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.22	— .25
Borage	lb.	.50	— .52
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Chamomile German	lb.	.40	— .41
Hungarian true	lb.	.40	— .42
Hungarian style	lb.	.38	— .40
Roman	lb.	.16	— .17
Spanish	lb.	—	.45
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.70	— .75
Insect, open whole	lb.	—	.60
Closed whole	lb.	.80	— .85
Flowers	lb.	—	.55
100 p.c. Pure	lb.	.78	— .80
Closed Flowers	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
*Koussou	lb.	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .20
Select	lb.	.28	— .36
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .31
Without Leaves	lb.	.45	— .50
Malva, blue	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Black	lb.	.59	— .60
Mullein	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Orange	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.60	— .65
Saffron, "American	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Valencia	lb.	14.25	— 14.50
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	Nominal	

*Nominal

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	—	— 1.00
Cape	lb.	.12	— .13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10	— .10%
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.70	— .75
*Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Arable, firsts	lb.	.30	— .33
Seconds	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorbs Amber	lb.	.14½	— .15
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .28
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.31	— .36
Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list	lb.	—	
Catechu	lb.	.12	— .15
Chicle	lb.	.85	— .90
Damar	lb.	.54	— .55
Euphorbium	lb.	—	— .28
Powdered	lb.	—	— .50
Gallanum	lb.	—	— 1.50
Gambier	lb.	.10½	— .11
Gamboge	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiac	lb.	.70	— .79
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	—	— .40
Mastic	lb.	.65	— .70
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.80	— .85
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .75
Siftings	lb.	—	—
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Tears	lb.	.17	— .20
Opium, See fine chem. list	lb.	—	

Motherwort, Herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	—	— .75
Pennyroyal	lb.	.10	— .15
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .30
Pichi	lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.18	— .22
Piantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.10	— .11
Rue	lb.	.35	— .40
Sage, Dalmatian	lb.	.17	— .18
Greek	lb.	1.25	— .13
Spanish	lb.	.09½	— .10
Savory	lb.	.18½	— .19
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.30	— .35
Siftings	lb.	.17	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .25
Pods	lb.	.11	— .12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	— .45
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.35	— .38
Tansy	lb.	—	— .13
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.10½	— .14
French	lb.	.13½	— .14
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07½	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .10
Wormwood Imported	lb.	.25	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.13	— .20

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Alkanet	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Althea, cut	lb.	.45	— .48
Whole	lb.	.26	— .28
Angelica American	lb.	.20	— .25
Arnica	lb.	.80	— .85
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07½	— .08
Bermuda	lb.	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .13
Bamboo, Brler	lb.	—	.12
Bearfoot	lb.	.06	— .09
Belladonna	lb.	.45	— .50
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.26	— .27
Blueflag	lb.	.65	— .70
Bryonia	lb.	.16	— .18
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.15	— .16
American	lb.	.14	— .15
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.75	— .80
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.14	— .16
Cohosh, black	lb.	.09	— .10
Blue	lb.	.12	— .14
Colchicum	lb.	.00	— .95
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .15
Comfrey	lb.	.25	— .26
Culver's	lb.	.26	— .27
Cranebill, see Geranium	lb.	—	
Dandelion, English	lb.	.24	— .25
American	lb.	—	
Dogggrass, genuine	lb.	—	.85
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.20	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.60	— .65
Elecampane	lb.	—	.18
Galangal	lb.	.13	— .15
Gelsenium	lb.	.16	— .17
Gentian	lb.	.11	— .12
Geranium	lb.	—	.18
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.35	— .39
Bleached	lb.	.45	— .48
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 9.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	— 32.00
Southern	lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.80	— 5.85
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 6.60
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	— 1.00
White, Domestic	lb.	—	— 20
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .22
Imported Powdered	lb.	.31	— .23
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	—	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.65
Rio, whole	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.45	— .60

*Nominal

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Kava Kava	lb.	.21	—	.22	Sabadilla	lb.	.16	—	.17	Cloves, can	lb.	.275	—	.285
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	.120	Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.26	Bottles	lb.	.280	—	.290
Licorice, *Russian, cut.	lb.	.13	—	.14	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.170	—	.175	Copaliba, U.S.P.	lb.	.88	—	.90
Spanish natural baies, Selected	lb.	.33	—	.35	Kombe	lb.	.140	—	.150	Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	.3750	—	.4000
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.08%	—	.00	Croton	lb.	.130	—	.140
Lovage, American	lb.	.65	—	.70	South American	lb.	.07%	—	.07%	Cubeba, U.S.P.	lb.	.775	—	.800
Manaca	lb.	.20	—	.20	Worm, American	lb.	.26	—	.28	Cumin	lb.	.800	—	.850
Mandrake	lb.	.17	—	.20	Levant	lb.	.125	—	.130	Erigeron	lb.	.675	—	.700
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.65	—	.170	SPICES					Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Orris, Florentine bold, Verona	lb.	.14	—	.15	Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19	Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	.250	—	.275
		.09	—	.10	Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.18%	Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	.900	—	.930
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31	Japan	lb.	.22	—	.23	Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	.800	—	.850
Pink true	lb.	3.00	—	.250	Cassia Buds	lb.	.24	—	.25	Turkish	lb.	.475	—	.500
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.20	China, Selected, mats	lb.	.12	—	.12%	Ginger	lb.	.750	—	.775
Poke	lb.	.15	—	.16	Salgon, assortment	lb.	.20	—	.30	Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	.325
Rhatany	lb.	.09	—	.09%	Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.31	Hemlock	lb.	.85	—	.90
Rhubarb					Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.26	Juniper Berries, rect. Wood	lb.	.400	—	.425
High Dried Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.36	—	.49	Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	.900	—	.1000
Sarsaparilla, Honduras American	lb.	.80	—	.85	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.28	—	.30	Spike	lb.	.275	—	.300
Mexican	lb.	.35	—	.40	Amboynas	lb.	.45	—	.46	Garden	lb.	.75	—	.125
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	—	.07	Penang	lb.	.54	—	.55	Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.140	—	.150
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.25	—	.130	Ginger, African	lb.	.12	—	.12%	Lemongrass, Native	lb.	.350	—	.375
Southern	lb.	—	—		Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.37%	—	.38	Limes, Expressed	lb.	.725	—	.775
Serpentina	lb.	.75	—	.80	Japan	lb.	.12	—	.12%	Distilled	lb.	.175	—	.180
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22	Mace, Siauw	lb.	.40	—	.42	Linaloe	lb.	.700	—	.725
Snake, Canada natural, Stripped	lb.	.45	—	.50	Banda, No. 1	lb.	.35	—	.36	Mace, distilled	lb.	.145	—	.150
Spikenard	lb.	.25	—	.25	Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.28	—	.29	Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	.2500	—	.2600
Squill, white	lb.	.10	—	.12	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	—	.26	Mustard, natural	lb.	.450	—	.475
Stillingia	lb.	.15	—	.16	75s-80s	lb.	.25	—	.26	Artificial	lb.	.100.00	—	.275.00
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.12	—	.12%	Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	.110.00	—	.300.00
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.09%	—	.10%	White	lb.	.22	—	.22%	Petale	lb.	.15.00	—	.20.00
Aleppy	lb.	.09%	—	.16	Pimento, Select	lb.	.06%	—	.09	Artificial	lb.	.145	—	.150
China	lb.	.07%	—	.07%	WAXES				Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	.145	—	.150	
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.75	—	.80	Bayberry	lb.	.36	—	.37	Orange, bitter	lb.	.750	—	.800
True (Aletris)	lb.	.90	—	.95	Bees, white	lb.	.64	—	.65	Sweet, West Indian	lb.	.875	—	.900
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.22	—	.23	Refined, light	lb.	.36	—	.37	Italian	lb.	.950	—	.1000
*English	lb.	—	—		Dark	lb.	.35	—	.36	Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45
*Japanese	lb.	—	—		Crude, light	lb.	.29	—	.30	Orris Concrete	lb.	.500	—	.550
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—		Dark	lb.	.28	—	.29	Patchouli	lb.	—	—	.25.00
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—		Candelilia	lb.	.31	—	.32	Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	.200	—	.210
SEEDS					Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—	French	lb.	.185	—	.190	
Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—		No. 1, North Country	lb.	—	—	Peppermint, Natural, tins.	lb.	.675	—	.700	
Star	lb.	.35	—	.36	No. 2, North Country	lb.	.60	—	.62	Red distilled, U.S.P.	lb.	.750	—	.800
Spanish	lb.	.18	—	.18%	Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36	French	lb.	.550	—	.600
Anatto	lb.	.05	—	.06	*Bleached	lb.	—	—	Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	.10.00	—	.11.00	
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—		Oz. 1.00	lb.	—	—	French	lb.	.250	—	.250	
Morocco	lb.	.06	—	.06%	Pinus Sylvesteris	lb.	—	—	Pinus	lb.	.450	—	.500	
South American	lb.	.05%	—	.06	Pumillo	lb.	—	—	Pumillo	lb.	.15.50	—	.16.00	
Caraway, African	lb.	.10	—	.10%	Rose, French	lb.	—	—	Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	.100	—	.110	
Dutch	lb.	.08	—	.08%	Bulgarian	lb.	—	—	Sandalwood, East India	lb.	.11.25	—	.12.25	
Domestic	lb.	—	—		Artificial	lb.	—	—	West Indian	lb.	.600	—	.625	
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.40	—	.220	Artificial	lb.	—	—	Sassafras, natural	lb.	.175	—	.180	
Celery	lb.	.24	—	.25	Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	—	.11.50	Artificial	lb.	.70	—	.75
Colchicum	lb.	1.45	—	.150	Cade	lb.	1.00	—	.10	Savin	lb.	.500	—	.525
Conium	lb.	.35	—	.40	Camphor	lb.	1.50	—	.16	Spearmint	lb.	.10.50	—	.11.00
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	Artificial	lb.	1.00	—	.10	Spruce	lb.	.90	—	.95	
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03	—	.03%	Artificial	lb.	—	—	Tansy, Amer.	lb.	.750	—	.800	
Bleached	lb.	.07%	—	.08	Artificial	lb.	—	—	Thyme, red French, U.S.P.	lb.	.170	—	.175	
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.08	—	.08%	White, French	lb.	—	—	White, French	lb.	.185	—	.215	
Morocco	lb.	.07	—	.07%	Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	.120	—	.140	Vetiver, Bourbon	lb.	.550	—	.600
Dill	lb.	.11	—	.11%	Genuine Gauthiertha	lb.	.950	—	.10.00	Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	.550	—	.600
Fennel, French	lb.	.11	—	.11%	Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	—	.80	Genuine Gauthiertha	lb.	.950	—	.10.00
German	lb.	—	—		Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	.925	—	.930					
Bombay	lb.	.11	—	.11%	Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	.12.00	—	.13.00					
Flax, whole	per lb.	20.00	—	.22.00	Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	.14.00	—	.16.00					
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12	Manila	lb.	.35.00	—	.40.00					
Foenumgrae	lb.	.02%	—	.03	Artificial	lb.	.10.00	—	.20.00					
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05%	—	.06										
Chilian	lb.	.05%	—	.06										
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05%	—	.06										
Larkspur	lb.	.35	—	.26										
Lobelia	lb.	—	—											
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.15	—	.16										
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.13%	—	.14										
California Brown	lb.	.15	—	.16										
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	—	.08%										
English, Yellow	lb.	.12	—	.12%										
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.11%	—	.12										
Parsley	lb.	.28	—	.29										
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.30	—	.31										
Blue, Russian	lb.	—	—											
Indian	lb.	.24	—	.24%										
White Indian	lb.	.12%	—	.13										
Quince	lb.	1.00	—	.110										
Rape, English	lb.	.104	—	.10%										
Japanese small	lb.	—	—											
Domestic	lb.	.09%	—	.10										
*Nominal														
Sabadilla	lb.	.16	—	.17										
Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.26										
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.170	—	.175										
Kombe	lb.	.140	—	.150										
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.08%	—	.00										
South American	lb.	.07%	—	.07%										
Worm, American	lb.	.26	—	.28										
Levant	lb.	.125	—	.130										
SPICES														
Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19										
Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.18%										
Japan	lb.	.22	—	.23										
Cassia Buds	lb.	.24	—	.25										
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.12	—	.12%										
Salgon, assortment	lb.	.20	—	.30										
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.31										
Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.26										
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.36	—	.49										
Amboynas	lb.	.28	—	.30										
Penang	lb.	.54	—	.55										
Ginger, African	lb.	.12	—	.12%										
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.37%	—	.38										
Japan	lb.	.12	—	.12%										
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.40	—	.42										
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.35	—	.36										
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.28	—	.29										
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	—	.26										
75s-80s	lb.	.25	—	.26										
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.12	—	.12%										
White	lb.	.22	—	.22%										
Pimento, Select	lb.	.06%	—	.09										
WAXES														
Bayberry	lb.	.36	—	.37										
Bees, white	lb.	.64	—	.65										
Refined, light	lb.	.36	—	.37										
Dark	lb.	.35	—	.36										
Crude, light	lb.	.29	—	.30										
Dark	lb.	.28	—	.29										
Candelilia	lb.	.31	—	.32										
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—											
No. 1, North Country	lb.	—	—											
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.60	—	.62										
No. 3, Fatty Gray.	lb.	.43	—	.44										
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.42	—	.43										
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.14	—	.16										
White	lb.	.17	—	.20										
Japan	lb.	.17%	—	.18										
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36										
*Bleached	lb.	—	—											
Ozokerite, crude, brown.	lb.	.35	—	.36										
Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	—	.11.50										
Cade	lb.	1.00	—	.10										
Canarium, Native	lb.	.75	—	.90										
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	.10										
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.14	—	.16										
Japanese, white	lb.	.58	—	.60										
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	.375	—	.40										
Cassia, Technical	lb.	.175	—	.185										
Lead, Free	lb.	.190	—	.200										
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	.240	—	.250										
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	.160	—	.165										
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.55	—	.58										
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	.250	—	.260										
Leaf	lb.	.250	—	.275										
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.72	—	.75										
Java	lb.	.180	—	.185										
Cloves, can	lb.	.275	—	.290										
Bottles	lb.	.88	—	.90										
Copaliba, U.S.P.	lb.	.130	—	.140										
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	.3750	—	.4000										
Croton	lb.	.130	—	.140										
Cubeba, U.S.P.	lb.	.775	—	.800										
Cumin	lb.	.800	—	.850										
Erigeron	lb.	.675	—	.700										
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.250	—	.275										
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	.250	—	.275										
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	.900	—	.930										
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	.800	—	.850										
Turkish	lb.	.475	—	.500										
Ginger	lb.	.750	—	.775</										

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Benzyl Alcohol
Cinnamic Aldehyde**

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Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb. 3.75	4.25	"Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb. .0814	.734	Potassium Bichromate	lb. .34	.38
Imported	lb. —	6.50	20 deg.	lb. .0714	.05%	Ecocarbonate	lb. .35	.57
Benzyl Chloride, pure	lb. —	50	18 deg.	lb. .0614	.08%	Potass. Carb., calc., U.S.P.	lb. .58	.60
Borneol	lb. —	2.50	16 deg.	lb. .0614	.08%	Hydrated	lb. .18	.18 1/2
Bromostyrol	lb. 8.50	9.00	Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb. .25	.26	*85-90 p.c.	lb. .26	.27 1/2
Cinnamic Acid	lb. 5.50	6.50	Nitrate	lb. .09	.10	*90-95 p.c.	lb. .23	.25
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb. 50.00	40.00	Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb. .13 1/4	.13 1/4	Chlorate, cryst.	lb. .16	.17
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb. —	5.50	Granulated, white	lb. .15	.16	Powdered, American	lb. .16	.17
Citral	lb. 8.00	9.00	Lump	lb. .23	.25	*Japanese	lb. —	—
Citronellol	lb. —	16.00	Sulfate, dbl. bags	lb. 6.00	6.10	Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	lb. 2.40	2.50
Imported	lb. 24.00	30.00	Dom.	lb. 5.75	6.00	Low grade	lb. 2.25	2.35
Coumarin	lb. 6.50	7.00	Antimony chloride, liq.	lb. .18	.20	Metabisulfite	lb. .41	.42
Ethyl Benzoate	lb. —	2.00	Anhydrous	lb. .50	.55	Permanganate, Com'.	lb. .30	.35
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb. 7.50	8.00	Oxide	lb. .08	.08 1/2	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	lb. —	—
Eucalyptol	lb. 1.10	1.15	Sulfide, Crimson F.	lb. —	.60	Prussiate, red	lb. .90	.85
Eugenol	lb. 6.00	6.50	Golden No. 1.	lb. —	.35	Yellow	lb. .38	.40
Geranlol, Standard	lb. 3.50	4.00	No. 2.	lb. —	.30	Sulfate, crude	lb. 4.50	4.60
Imported	lb. —	6.00	Vermillion	lb. —	.55	Salt Cake	ton 37.50	40.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb. 7.00	8.00	Arsenic, white	lb. .15	.16	Saltpetre	lb. .15	.18
Hepturopin	lb. 5.00	5.50	Red	lb. .20	.21	Soda, Ash, 58 p.c. Light	ton 100	100
Indol, C. P.	oz. —	15.00	Barium, chloride	ton 160.00	180.00	bags	lb. 3.25	3.50
Imported	oz. —	20.00	Imported	ton —	150.00	*Dense	lb. 4.00	4.50
iso-Eugenol	lb. 9.50	10.40	Biroxide	lb. .25	.26	*Caustic	lb. 6.00	6.25
Imported	lb. 15.00	16.00	Carbonate	ton 85.00	90.00	F. A. S.	lb. 6.15	6.25
Linanol	lb. 10.00	12.46	Nitrate	lb. .12	.13	Ground	lb. 6.35	6.50
Linanyl Acetate	lb. 16.00	18.00	Barytes, fluted, white	ton 29.50	30.00	Flake, future	lb. 5.60	6.50
Linanyl Benzene	lb. —	18.00	Off color	ton 18.00	20.07	Sodium Acetate	lb. .12	.12 1/2
Menthol	lb. 6.25	6.50	Blanc Fixe, dry	ton 110.00	115.00	Bichromate	lb. .24	.25
Methyl Anthranilate	lb. 10.50	11.60	Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks	ton 100	100	Bicarbonate	lb. .275	3.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb. 10.00	12.00	*Export F.A.S.	lb. 5.75	6.25	Bisulfite	lb. .06%	.07
Methyl Paracresol	lb. —	16.00	Bromine, Purified	lb. —	.85	*Bisulfate	ton 7.00	7.50
Methyl Salicylate	lb. .75	.80	Catchum Acetate	lb. 3.50	3.55	Carbonate, Sal. In bbls. cwt.	ton 1.75	2.00
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb. .16	.16 1/2	Carbide	lb. .05	.05 1/2	Chlorate	lb. .10	.11
Musk Ambrette	lb. 90.00	100.00	Carbone	lb. .03 1/2	.02 1/2	*Cyanide	lb. .27	.29
Musk Ketone	lb. —	45.00	Chloride	lb. .03 1/2	.04 1/2	Second Hands	lb. —	.35
Musk Xylene	lb. 11.50	11.75	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton —	27.75	73-76 p.c.	lb. .23	.25
Phenylacetalddehyde	lb. 40.00	45.00	Granulated	lb. .27	.28	Fluoride	lb. .18	.19
Phenylacetic Acid	lb. 5.00	5.50	Linoleic Acid	lb. .03	.04	Hydrosulfite	lb. 1.20	1.25
Phenylethylalcohol	lb. 30.00	40.00	Anhydrous	lb. .14	.15	Hypo sulfite, Crys.	lb. 3.75	4.25
Rhodinol	lb. 24.00	26.00	Chlorine, liquid	lb. .07 1/2	.09	Granulated	cwt. 4.00	4.75
Safrol	lb. .80	.90	Carbon black	lb. .08	.11	Kegs	cwt. 4.25	5.00
Terpineol, C. P.	lb. 1.50	2.00	Carbon bisulfide	lb. .12	.13	Nitrate, crude	lb. 100	100
Imported	lb. 2.00	2.50	Carbon tetrachloride	lb. .13 1/2	.14 1/2	Nitrite	lb. .18 1/2	.21
Thymol	lb. 12.00	12.50	Cobalt Oxide	lb. 2.05	2.15	Peroxide	lb. .35	.40
Vanillie	oz. .90	.95	Copper Carbonate	lb. .23	.29	Phosphate (tri) ref.	lb. .07	.07 1/2
Violet, artificial (Ionone)	lb. —	15.00	Copper Oxide	lb. .21 1/2	.23	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran.	lb. .08	.08 1/2

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS									
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50	"Copperas	100 lbs.	2.75	3.00	
56 p.c., bbls.	—	8.00	—	8.75	Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb. .09	.11 1/2	Liquid	40 deg.
40 p.c., bbls., Com'.	100 lbs.	11.50	—	12.50	Liquid	lb. .07	.07 1/2	—	—
50 p.c., bbls., pure	100 lbs.	15.25	—	17.75	Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb. .06	.06 1/2	Sulfide	60 p.c.
Glacial bbls. & cbys.	100 lbs.	14.00	—	16.00	Liquid	lb. .07	.07 1/2	*30 p.c. crystals	lb. .054
Hydrobromic, com., 40 p.c.	lb.	.46	—	.48	Fluorite	ton 30.00	35.00	Sulfide	60 p.c.
Pure	lb.	.80	—	.90	Fluorite, Powdered	ton 100	100	*30 p.c. crystals	lb. .054
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c., bbls.	lb.	.08	—	.09	Acid Grade	ton —	—	Sulfide	60 p.c.
18 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.11	—	.13	Fuller's Earth	ton 17.00	20.00	*30 p.c. crystals	lb. .054
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.12	—	.14	Fusel Oil, crude	gal. 4.00	4.16	Sulfite	60 p.c.
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05	Refined	gal. 4.25	4.50	*Sulfite	60 p.c.
51% per cent pure	lb.	—	—	.35	Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb. .16	.16 1/2	Chloride	60 p.c.
Mixed, Nitrile	unit	.12	—	.13	Broken Cakes	lb. .15 1/2	.16	*Sulfite	60 p.c.
Sulfuric	unit	.01 1/2	—	.01 1/2	Granulated	lb. .22	.25	Carbonate	60 p.c.
Muriatic, 18 deg., cbys.	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.25	Asenate, powdered	lb. .11	.13	Sulfur Chloride, red.	lb. .08
20 deg., carboys	100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.50	Paste	lb. .11	.13	Sulfur Dioxide Com.	lb. .09
22 deg., carboys	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00	Nitrate	lb. .11	.13	Sulfur, crude	ton 25.00
Pure cbys, 18 deg.	cwt.	3.25	—	3.50	Oxide	lb. .11	.13	Fluor Com'l., bbls.	ton 1.70
20 deg.	cwt.	3.50	—	3.75	Red, American	lb. .12 1/2	.13 1/2	Roli, 100 p.c.	ton 3.45
22 deg.	cwt.	3.75	—	4.00	Sulfate, basic	lb. .10	.10 1/2	Flowers, 100 p.c.	ton 3.80
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2	White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb. .10	.12	Sulfuryl Chloride	lb. —
34 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	dry	lb. .10 1/2	.15 1/2	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb. .67
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 1/2	Granulated	lb. .15 1/2	.16	Crystals	lb. .43
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Paste	lb. .11	.13	Whiting	100 lbs.
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.32	—	.35	Acetate	100 lbs.	2.50	Zinc, carbonate	lb. .16
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21 1/2	—	.23 1/2	Sulfur solution	gal. .17	.22	Chloride, Fused	lb. .08
Pyroglycine, Tech.	gal.	.12	—	.12 1/2	Magnesite	ton 65.00	68.00	Granulated	lb. .13 —
Sulfuric, Tank carlots	ton 14.00	—	16.00	f.o.b., N. Y.	lb. .03 1/2	.04	Cyanide	lb. .34	
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton 22.00	—	23.00	Magnesium Sulfate	lb. .03 1/2	.03 1/2	Dust	lb. .12	
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton 25.00	—	27.00	Chloride, fused	ton 70.00	75.00	Oxide, French	lb. .11 1/2	
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.08	—	.11	Manganese Chloride	lb. .20	.21	American	lb. .10
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	—	—	Sulfate	lb. .22	.22	Remelted	lb. .09 20	
Acetone	lb.	.21	—	.22	Nickel oxide	lb. .40	.45	Welded	lb. .12
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	—	—	Salts, single	lb. .15	.16	Reheated	lb. .11 1/2	
Acetyl Chloride, dist.	lb.	—	—	double	lb. .14	.15	Shot	lb. .10	
Alum, ammonia, Lump	lb.	.03	—	.05 1/2	"Nitre" Cake	ton 7.00	7.50	Electrolytic	lb. .45
Ground	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2	Orange Mineral	lb. .15 1/2	.16 1/2	Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	lb. 7.50
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2	Paris Green	lb. .32	.33	Lead Anti. S. & R. Co.	lb. 8.50
Potash Lump	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Phosphorus red	lb. .30	.33	Oven Mkt. Price	lb. 9.20
Powdered	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Yellow	lb. .30	.33	Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	lb. 8.00
Chrome	lb.	.17	—	.18	Oxychloride	lb. .66	.65	Promp	lb. 7.90
Ground	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2	Sesquicarbonate	lb. .42 1/2	.45	Antimony, 98-99% Remelted	lb. 32.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.38	—	6.50	Plaster of Paris	lb. 1.50	1.50	Alumelum, 98-99% Remelted	lb. 30.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	—	True Dental	lb. 1.75	2.00	Reheated	lb. 29.00	
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb. .28	.30	Welded	lb. .12	
Sulfate Iron free	cwt.	6.00	—	6.10	70-75%	lb. .23	.24	Magnesite, 99 p.c.	lb. 42.00
Commercial	cwt.	5.50	—	5.75	Imported, 90%	lb. .30	.33	Nickel Ingots	lb. 43.00
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.22	—	.23	Sticks, U.S.P.	lb. .88	.93	Shot	lb. .43.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.33	—	.37	*Nominal	—	—	Electrolytic	lb. .45.00
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.17					

Metals

Tin Straits	cwt.	—	—	—
Banca	cwt.	—	—	—
American, pure	cwt.	—	—	—
99 p.c. pure	cwt.	—	—	—
Copper Prime Lake	cwt.	19.00	19.25	19.25
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	—	18.25
Casting	cwt.	—	—	18.12 1/2
Lead Anti. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	—	18.00
Oven Mkt. Price	cwt.	—	—	9.20
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	—	—	8.00
Promp	cwt.	—	—	7.90
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	cwt.	7.50	7.75	7.75
Lead Anti. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	—	33.00
Oven Mkt. Price	cwt.	—	—	31.50
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	—	—	30.00
Promp	cwt.	—	—	30.00
Antimony, 98-99% Remelted	cwt.	29.00	30.00	30.00
Reheated	cwt.	—	—	30.00
Welded	cwt.	—	—	42.00
Magnesite, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	—	1.75
Nickel Ingots	cwt.	42.00	43.00	43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	—	43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	—	45.00

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Bismuth. (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	lb. — 1.40
Cobalt	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Mercury	flask 88.00 — 90.00
Platinum, pure	oz. 80.00 — 90.00
Iridium	oz. — 300.00
Palladium	oz. 75.00 — 85.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50 — 7.00
Bolivian	8.50 — 9.00
Scheelite, Amer.	— 15.00
Japanese	— 7.00
Silver	oz. — 1.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate	100 lbs. 5.75 — 6.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y., unit	— 8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	— 48.00
Cyanamide	unit 4.00 — 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs. 3.85 — 3.95
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit 7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock	
Florida pebble, 68 p.c., ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c., ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c., unit	2.40 — 2.50

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-deck)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls., gal.	— 1.68
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, 1-bls.	— 1.65
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	— 1.62
Pitch, prime	gal. 10.50 — 14.00
Rosins, B	— 12.75
D	— 16.10
E	— 16.15
F	— 16.20
G	— 16.25
H	— 16.25
I	— 16.35
K	— 16.35
M	— 16.50
N	— 16.50
WG	— 16.60
WW	— 16.75
Rosin Oil, first run, gal.	— 70%
Second run	— 73%
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls. 14.00 — 15.00
Retort	bbl. 15.00 — 16.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES	
Anthracene, 80-85 p.c.	lb. .75 — 1.00
Benzene, C. P.	gal. .25 — 40%
*(0 p.c.)	gal. .33 — 38%
Carbozol	lb. .75 — 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark, gal.	1.10 — 1.20
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal. 1.20 — 1.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. .18 — .21
Creosote oil	gal. .20 — .30
Dip. oil	gal. .37% — .40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb. .18 — .20
*Flake	lb. .12 — .19%
Phenol	lb. .18 — .20
Export	
Pitch, various grades	ton 14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha	.30 — .55%
Tar Acid Oil, 28 p.c.	gal. .574 — .614
50 p.c.	gal. .75 — .80
Toluene, pure	gal. .35 — .40%
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range, gal.	.45 — .50%
5 deg. dist. range	gal. .50 — .55%
2 deg. dist. range	gal. .60 — .65%

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb. 2.05 — 2.30
Technical	lb. 1.55 — 2.00
Acid B	lb. — 2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb. 1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	lb. 1.73 — 1.80
Acid Cleves	lb. 1.90 — 2.00
Acid Gammas	lb. 5.75 — 6.00
*Acid H	lb. 2.23 — 2.50
Acid Laurent's	lb. 2.23 — 2.50
Acid Metanilic	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb. 3.65 — 3.75
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb. — .85
Refined	lb. 1.10 — 1.15
Acid Nevile & Wintner's	lb. 1.90 — 2.00

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb. 1.25 — 1.70
Blue	lb. 1.00 — 5.00
Brown	lb. 1.25 — 2.0*
Fuchsin	lb. 2.50 — 3.50
Green	lb. 2.70 — 6.00
Orange II	lb. .80 — 1.90
Orange III	lb. 1.00 — 1.25
Red	lb. 1.30 — 1.50
Scarlet	lb. — 1.00
Violet 10B	lb. — 6.50
Amidine Yellow R.	lb. — 1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 7.50
*Nominal	

Azo Yellow	lb. — 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb. 3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb. 3.50 — 4.50
Erythrosin	lb. 12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb. — 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb. — 3.00
Indigo, conc.	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Indigo, paste	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb. — 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb. 6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb. .80 — 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb. 15.00 — 25.00
Ponceau	lb. — 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazin, Dom.	lb. — 2.50
Uranine	lb. 10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb. — 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb. 1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, conc.	lb. 4.25 — 4.75
Sky Blue, 5BX	lb. — 2.50
Blue 2B	lb. .70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb. 1.65 — 1.80
Brown G	lb. 1.55 — 1.70
Bordeaux	lb. 1.75 — 2.50
Fas: Black	lb. — 7.50
Fast Pink	lb. 4.00 — 5.00
Fast Red	lb. 3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb. 1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 4.00
Violet, cont.	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb. 3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb. — 1.95
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb. 2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb. .90 — 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Gerandin	lb. 8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb. 7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb. .70 — 1.00
Blue	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. 1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb. .90 — .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb. .20 — .30
Blue	lb. .70 — 1.35
Brown	lb. .35 — .45
Green	lb. 1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. .90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. 7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb. 6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb. — 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb. 10.00 — 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb. 1.55 — 1.90
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb. 1.10 — 1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb. — 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb. — 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb. 2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Brown	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb. — 2.00
Chrome Red	lb. — 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb. — .70
Gallocyanin	lb. 3.25 — 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue	lb. .85 — 1.45
Auramine O	lb. 2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb. 4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb. .70 — .90
Bismarck Brown R.	lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoldin R	lb. .75 — 1.00
Chrysoldin Y	lb. .75 — .85
Crystal Violet	lb. 5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb. 8.00 — 8.50
Indigo Crystals, Dom.	lb. .85 — .95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb. .65 — .70
Fuchsin Base	lb. 4.50 — 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb. 4.25 — 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb. 3.50 — 3.60
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb. 2.75 — 3.75
Methylene Blue, Medicinal	lb. — 8.00
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb. 3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb. — .85
Nigrosine, water sol. blue	lb. — .70
Phosphine G., Domestic	lb. 7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb. 40.00 — 45.00
Satranine	lb. 3.50 — 5.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb. 6.25 — 7.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb. — 8.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb. — 8.50
Victoria Green	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb. — 8.00

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NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.03%	—	.05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutmegs, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	—	.29
Chinese	lb.	.34	—	.36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Aleppo	lb.	.11	—	.11%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—	55.00
Chips	lb.	.05	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04%	—	.05%
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.25

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.24	—	.27
Triple	lb.	.16	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.27
*Hematein Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Crystals	lb.	.28	—	.35
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.18	—	.17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07%	—	.08%
Powdered, 10C p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.72	—	.75
Technical	lb.	.50	—	.60
Blood, Imported	lb.	—	—	
Domestic	lb.	—	—	
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray York	lb.	.65	—	.70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13%
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12%
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

DEXTRINS AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.00
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.20	—	7.70
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.	5.62	—	6.25	
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.	5.47	—	6.00	
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08%	—	.09
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Taploca flour, high grade	lb.	.08	—	.09
Medium grade	lb.	.06	—	.06
Low grade	lb.	.04%	—	.05

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 33 p.c.	ton	75.00	—	80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, liq.	ton	60.00	—	65.00
I2	ton	45.00	—	50.00
B1	ton	58.00	—	63.00
B2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
R2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	18.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.08%	—	.04
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09%	—	.09%
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Common	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	—	.16
Hemlock 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05%	—	.05%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04%	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.09%	—	.09%
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	—	.12
Liquid, 33 p.c. tan	lb.	.06%	—	.07%
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07%	—	.08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.12	—	.12%
Substitute, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Tanks	lb.	.06%	—	.06%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Barrels	lb.	.06%	—	.06%
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	.09%	—	.10
Clarified	lb.	—	—	.12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works	lb.	.01%	—	.01%
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.02%	—	.03
Sumac, liquid, tan	lb.	.07%	—	.08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Caribean)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl.	65.00	—	70.00
Norwegian	bbl.	70.00	—	72.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06%	—	.06
English	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Neutral	lb.	.10	—	.10
Herring	gal.	—	—	.90
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Off prime	gal.	1.58	—	1.60
No. 1	gal.	—	—	.19
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	.23
No. 2	gal.	—	—	.16
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	—	.98
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	1.00
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.02
Crude, f.o.b. works	gal.	.60	—	.65
Neat, foot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Prime	gal.	1.50	—	1.60
Oleo, Oil	lb.	.14%	—	.18
Red Distilled	lb.	.14%	—	.14%
Saponified	lb.	.14%	—	.14%
Sod	lb.	.10	—	.11
Sperm bleached winter	gal.	—	—	1.85
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80

*Nominal

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1	bbbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18%
Cases	lb.	—	.17	—	.17%
No. 3	lb.	—	.17	—	.17%
China Wood Oil	bbbls.	lb.	.15%	—	.15%
Coast, bbls.	lb.	—	.15	—	.15%
Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbbls.	lb.	—	.15	—	.15%
Tanks, Spot	lb.	—	.13	—	.13%
Cochin, bbbls., Dom.	lb.	—	.17	—	.17%
Tanks	lb.	—	.16	—	.16%
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	—	.12	—	.12%
Edible	lb.	—	.16	—	.17
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	—	.07	—	.07%
Corn, refined, bbbls.	lb.	—	.18	—	.18%
Crude, Tanks	lb.	—	.14%	—	.14%
Barrels	lb.	—	.16	—	.16%
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	—	.10%	—	.10%
Rapeseed, ref'd	bbbls.	gal.	1.45	—	.150
Blown	gal.	—	1.65	—	.170
Crude, coast, tanks	lb.	—	.14%	—	.14%
Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	2.50	—	2.50
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—	
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Aug.	lb.	—	.104	—	.104%
Futures	lb.	—	.104	—	.104%
New York, bbbls.	lb.	—	.14%	—	.15
Edible	lb.	—	.16	—	.17
Walnut, Crude	lb.	—	.16%	—	.17

GREASES, LARDS, TALLows

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	.10%	—	.11%
Yellow	lb.	—	.09	—	.09%
House	lb.	—	.09	—	.09%
Brown	lb.	—	.05	—	.05%
Lard City	lb.	—	—	—	.19
Compound	lb.	—	.19	—	.20
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	.25	—	.28
Oleo	lb.	—	.13	—	.14
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.12%	—	.12%
City, Special	lb.	—	—	—	.11

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	—	1.34	—	.13%
City Fancy	lb.	—	1.25	—	.12%
Prime Packers	lb.	—	—	—	.13
Grease, Choice White	lb.	—	—	—	.11%
"A" White	lb.	—	—	—	.11%
"B" White	lb.	—	—	—	.11
Yellow	lb.	—	—	—	.094
Brown	lb.	—	—	—	.094
Horse	lb.	—	.09	—	.094
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	—	.12%	—	.13%
Lard, leaf	lb.	—	—	—	.17%

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f. o. b. Texas	—	—	66.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f. o. b. Atlanta	—	—	81.00
Columbia	—	—	78.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago	short ton	66.46	—
Imported	—	—	70.00
Linsseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—
Linsseed Meal	short ton	—	—

*Nominal

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ACIDS—Arsenic, 300 cs., American Trading Co., Osaka; Cresylic, 100 casks, Barrett Co., Leith; Oxalic, 33 casks, Roesser & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Christiania; Crystals, 3 casks, Innes, Spedien & Co., Rotterdam; Tartaric, 200 casks, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; 100 casks, Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam; 40 cs., 12 casks, Equitable Trust Co., London

ALCOHOL—150 bbls., New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan

ALIZARIN—7 casks, Irving National Bank, London

ALMONDS—500 casks, Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 500 casks, First National Bank, Tarragona; 200 casks, Bank of New York, Tarragona; 10 sacks, 57 cs., J. O. Adams, Tarragona; 500 casks, Baring Bros. & Co., Tarragona; 500 casks, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Cartagena; 130 pgs., A. Reggola, Cartagena; 1,000 bgs., Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 500 bgs., Continental Commercial National Bank, Barcelona

ALOES—50 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao

AMIDO—50 casks, Rhodia Chemical Co., Marseilles

AMMONIUM—Muriate, 82 casks, Wing & Evans, Liverpool; Sulphate, 2 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., London

ANILINE COLORS—56 drums, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 2 bbls., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 134 pkgs., 10 casks, 11 cs., Textile Alliance Inc., Rotterdam; 5 cs., F. Henjes, Inc., Rotterdam; 23 casks, Gedgy Co., Havre; 15 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 18 cylinders, American Dyewood Co., Havre; 6 casks, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 13 cylinders, F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 3 cylinders, 9 pkgs., Heller, Merz Co., Havre; 5 cylinders, New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre

ANTIMONY—224 cs., Suzuki & Co., Shanghai; 500 cs., Bank of Taiwan, Hankow; Crude, 2,000 cs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Hankow; 250 cs., Norton, Lilly Co., Shanghai; Regulus, 2,000 cs., Winter, Ross & Co., Hankow; 1,000 cs., Norton, Lilly Co., Shanghai

ARCHIL—5 casks, A. DeRonda & Co., London

ARGOL—31 casks, Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 483 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon; 106 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Barcelona

ARSENIC—250 cs., J. Blanherd & Co., Kobe; White, 200 casks, American Zinc & Chemical Co., Hamburg

BALSAM—6 cs., Silva Bussendorf & Co., Central American Ports; 7 cs., Ultramarine Corporation, Central American Ports; 19 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Central American Ports; 12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Central American Ports; Copaliba, 57 cs., H. A. Astlett & Co., Manaus; 31 cs., Winter, Ross & Co., Para; Peru, 15 cs., Ultramarine Corporation, Rotterdam

BARIUM—Chloride, 60 casks, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam

BARK—Buckthorn, 160 pkgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

BAY RUM—15 bbls., Schleiffelin & Co., San Juan; 19 bbls., Born Distilling Co., San Juan; 15 bbls., G. Preston, San Juan

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BERRIES—Elder, New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., Marseilles

CAMPHOR—45 cs., J. L. Plummer, Hongkong

CARDAMOMS—11 cs., Archibald & Lewis, London; 40 cs., American Express Co., London

CASEIN—100 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., London; 2,501 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires

CHARCOAL—Animal, 500 bgs., American Exchange National Bank, London

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CINCHONINE—Hydrochloride, 3 cs., K. Malmberg, Rotterdam; Sulphate, 10 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam

CLAY—China, 30 bgs., Bryce, Roberts & Co., London

COCAINE—Muriate, Crystals, 1 box, Key- stone Shipping Co., Bremen

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EXTRACTS—Mangrove Bark, 2,000 bgs., Roberts, Evans & Woodhead, Singapore; Miscellaneous, 23 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Havre; Quebracho, 10,772 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires

FLOWERS—Chamomile, 1 bbl., Peerless Export & Import Co., London; Lavender, 10 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles

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